The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

THE EFFORTS TO REACH A COMPROMISE ON THE ELECTION.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CLAIM AND WHAT THE REPUBLICANS ARE WILLING TO YIELD—THE DESPERATE ALTERNATIVE CONTEMPLATED BY WHITE LEAGUERS.

We have received the following dispatch from our Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Private information from Louisiana, of a trustworthy and interesting character, has been received. The press dispatches, which give accounts of quiet prevailing in New-Orleans, are confirmed, but the city is described as like a volcano which is inactive to-day, but may give forth fire and smoke and ashes to-morrow. It is more than an even chance, perhaps, that peace may be continued and preserved, but there is not a little reason to fear that new scenes of violence and bloodshed may be enacted. The negotiations between the parties by formal delegates and representatives is at an end. The Kellogg people will not give to the Penn faction even the recognition that would be involved in negotiations. Whatever concession is made in respect to arrangements and officers, for the election will be a voluntary concession by Kellogg to satisfy the demands for an election that shall not only be, but seem to be, fair and honest. The difference in the terms asked and granted in the conference that was broken up was comparatively slight. The Kellogg people were willing to appoint two Conservatives on the Returning Board, who should be men selected by the Conservatives themselves, only none of the leaders in the insurrection should be named. The Conservatives demanded that only two members should be named by Kellogg, and the fifth should be a person agreed upon by the other four. This would place the control of the election entirely outside of the party in power, which was claimed to be a step further than any political party could be justly asked to take. Leading men of the Conservative Party, men of substance and standing in New-Orleans, say they will accept the appointment of two Conservatives in whom the people have confidence as a settlement of the troubles. Though a majority would still be of the party in power, it is clear that with two men of ability and character from the opposite party on the board no fraudulent count could be attempted, or could succeed. Conservatives declare their positive unbelief that Kellogg will make any such appointment; but he has certainly had that intention, and the probability is that he will announce a board containing two Conservative names. The Conservatives are proceeding on the basis that no fair election can be had; that no concessions in that direction will be made; at the same time assuming the position that they would be perfectly satisfied to abide the result of a perfectly fair vote. In the first place, as has been published, they considered the proposition of keeping away from the polls, and giving no sanction by their votes to the legality of the result. This plan has been discarded, for the present, at least, as involving a position untenable and of no advantage.

There is reason to believe that another plan is under formal consideration by the League, and it is advocated, certainly in private, by many persons, and will only be disclosed, if adopted, when the blow it contemplates is struck. This plan involves a new outbreak of such violence and extent that the military authority of the General Government must be declared. The chief source of fear for continued peace is not in the deliberate execution of such a plan, but in the probability that the nursing of such schemes will inflame the populace till they will burst from the restraints of leadership, and become a wild mob spreading destruction and death over the city. If Kellogg should appoint such a Returning Board as is contemplated, and manage to convince the leaders of the other side that he means to give them a fair election, or, what is the same thing, removes any pretext they might use before the country, there would be great hope of peaceful settlement.

There is certainly no desire in Government circles here to maintain the Republican ascendancy in Louisiana by frauds. No one more earnestly wishes both parties to have a fair, unfettered, peaceful contest at the polls and abide by the result than the President and his Cabinet.

THE DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSITION OF THE KELLOGG PARTY RELATIVE TO THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

We have received the following from our special correspondent:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—The Conference Committee on the part of the Democrats decided this evening to accept the proposition of the Kellogg party in relation to the Board of State Canvassers. It will be remembered that this proposition was that the Democrats should be allowed a representation of two on the board of five members. The only difficulty which can now prevent a final settlement is, that the Republican committee, having been authorized to act by their State Central Committee, will demand that the same authorization be given to the other side before the compromise be ratified.

GOV. KELLOGG'S CHECK-BOOK.

PARTIAL LIST OF SUMS PAID—WHAT THE STUBS SHOW—AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM SENATOR CARPENTER.

The following dispatch comes from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—To-day's *Bulletin*, after publishing the letters taken from Gov. Kellogg's safe, says, in relation to Carpenter's connection with the matter:

"We have seen Kellogg's check-books containing the following memorandums on the stubs: May 19, 1873, Matt Carpenter, $500; May 21, 1873, $500; Dec. 29, $500; another check, date forgotten, $3,000. We have also seen a letter from Carpenter to Kellogg calling for more money, and intimating that it must be forthcoming, as he was hard up and in need of funds. Then follows a long list made from the stubs of the check-book, including the following: July 11, 1873, J. R. Beckwith, $500; April 3, 1874, Beckwith, $1,000, (Beckwith is United States District Attorney;) March 3, 1874, Packard's draft, $500; March 12, Packard's draft, $500; March 17, S. B. Packard, $500; April 2, S. B. Packard, $500; April 27, Packard's draft, $1,000; April 29, Packard, $500; April 30, Packard, $600; April 30, West, $1,000. The list published contains memorandums of forty-five checks for various purposes. The largest is, June 30, 1873, repairs steamer Ozark, $1,337, and the smallest is, April 14, Lafourche sufferers, $25. July 2, 1873, Caleb Cushing, $1,000."

EMORY, KELLOGG, AND PACKARD.

TRYING POSITION OF THE GENERAL—INDECISION OF THE GOVERNOR—SOLDIERS CHEER FOR THE INSURGENTS.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Emory has had a very difficult position, and has sustained it well. His appointment of Gen. Brooke as commandant of New-Orleans was but a mistake in form, as it was in fact, and was meant to be only commandant of the troops. Gen. Emory was courted by the best society, the élite of the city, before the outbreak, but is now bitterly denounced by the same class.

Gov. Kellogg is like a ship without masts, sails, or rudder—is at the mercy of the elements, with no control over them—hesitating, undecided, timid; now swayed by this influence and now by that. Packard is cool, fearless, and determined.

The cheering of the citizens by the United States troops is accounted for in the following manner. The armed procession of 3,000 or more passed by the Custom-house with the steady military tread of a trained army. To the United States troops stationed there the column presented arms. The cheer was a return of the compliment, in such manner as might be made to a hostile army. It was given by the private soldiers, and was no expression of sentiment or approval.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WACHUSETT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The United States steamer Wachusett passed up to the city at 9 o'clock this morning.

GOV. KELLOGG'S SURRENDER.

HOW IT IS REGARDED BY HIS FRIENDS—SHARP LETTER OF SENATOR WEST TO MR. COLLECTOR CASEY—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The following letter has been forwarded to us by Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: The Louisiana difficulties are rather too wide and certainly a too distressing field upon which to intrude the pettiness of a personal controversy. Nor are egotistical newspaper articles and telegraphic dispatches to the press exactly the means of baptism to confer upon any man a reputation for heroic conduct. Hence I am surprised at the persistence with which Gov. Kellogg at this time resists through such means any criticism upon the manner of his abandonment of the executive office of his State on the occasion of the Penn revolution.

Not contenting himself with giving the, to him, good and sufficient reasons for his course, he counters on his critics, or at least upon some of them by an imputation of intentional bomb-proof absenteeism. He has nothing to say to the President and members of the Cabinet who found themselves embarrassed in reinstating the Kellogg Government by the fact that its head had so acted as to give our wily opponents the very opportunity they were so prompt to avail themselves of, and which their manifesto to the President shows that it is their intention to make use of in the political controversies yet to attend the vexed Louisiana case.

I doubt if any of the Governor's critics, for whom he evinces so great irritation, ever thought to find any consolation for their mortification and chagrin at the complete overturning of the Government they had done so much to sustain, by endeavoring to call in question his personal courage. A much greater embarrassment presented itself in the manifestation, through Gov. Kellogg's precipitate retreat, that his Government was totally devoid of moral as well as physical force, and that although its reinstatement was an absolute and imperative necessity, its maintenance in the future by Federal power was just as unavoidable.

No one could blame Gov. Kellogg for not subjecting his colored militia to the hazard of a massacre, but they might deprecate the folly of such a partial resistance as was made at the cost of a serious loss of life, and many have said, and are yet of the opinion that he would have displayed greater heroism and confidence in his own right to the chief magistracy had he dismissed his of necessity inefficient defenders, and bravely stood alone in maintenance of his executive rights, yielding them only to personal ejection.

To such criticism as this, Gov. Kellogg first replies by publishing a dispatch containing an insidious invitation for "our friends to come here and help us," coupling his innuendo with his defense, which his friends in justice to him had already given to the press for publication, and which was published by them the previous day.

Not content with this, his name is found associated with the following statement, which he has as yet not seen fit to deny:

> WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1874.—All quiet along the Mississippi is the report to-night. Gov. Kellogg, who, it appears, is vexed that blatant pretended supporters of his should have anchored in Washington, saying they represent the Louisiana State Government, telegraphs that he is in possession of the State House, and proposes to remain there, and if the carpet-bag members of Congress, together with the State officers who fled on the fire of the first gun, will please return, neither the State nor the United States Government will be disgraced. Gov. Kellogg telegraphs that he is amply protected by the police, and that all he needs is good advice personally and not by telegraph. If the people of the North accept the criticism of adventurers who are not willing to meet the unexpected issue, but are ready to proffer advice at a distance, he is not to blame. He has asked as a personal favor that the United States officials and representatives of the State will concentrate in New-Orleans, and give him the benefit of their advice without incurring the expense of sending unnecessary telegrams.—*New-York Herald.*

Lastly, his views are favored by the following promulgation by a prominent New-Orleans journal:

> Even Kellogg is entitled to a fair hearing and defense against unjust imputations. One of these, proceeding from his party allies, is so patent and flagrant that we feel bound to say a word in his behalf. This is the charge of cowardice in the particular act of his abandonment of the State-house before an advancing army of 10,000 citizens. In Washington City and all over the North the extreme Radicals complain that he did not remain at the State-house, and meet the enemy at the threshold sword in hand, and perish like a man in defense of his rights and the Government. Those fugacious and mendacious personages, Messrs. West, Darrall, Lowell, and others, are especially emphatic in their condemnation of the "pusillanimity of Kellogg." It is quite a neat answer of Kellogg to all this cheap display of Spartan heroism when in his telegram to West he regrets the absence of his sanguinary friends in the moment of his great peril. They would, doubtless, have constituted a powerful body-guard to support him in the reproduction at the St. Louis Hotel of that dismal and heroic tragedy in which Theodore of Abyssinia ended his career in a way worthy of an Emperor.—*Picayune.*

A sentiment of justice, according to its conception, may have instigated that journal to such a defense, but it evidently does not wish to lose the opportunity of once again portraying the majesty of the great uprising, as typified by the advancing "army of 10,000 citizens."

Some of us whose names are mentioned as "fugacious and mendacious," cannot but feel somewhat suspicious that the *Picayune's* motive is but the continuation of a studied effort to bring all into disrepute who hold to the Republican faith, combined with a journal's customary political strategy of creating dissention among opponents.

If Gov. Kellogg regrets my absence, he knows that I visited the North at his written request, to lay before the President the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and to solicit Federal support for his Government when its integrity should be imperiled.

If he "regrets my absence" as an adviser or counselor, it is an indication to me that, for the first time within my recollection, since his installation in 1872, he is ready to give consideration to my opinions as to his general policy. If he wants his political friends, who are absent, to assume a fighting garb, they might prefer some other leader.

As this letter is intended for publication I would like to do Gov. Kellogg the justice to say that I conscientiously believe that he was elected in 1872, not by the returns of any returning board, but by the votes of the people of the State of Louisiana, and on that ground alone I have firmly and successfully maintained the "Kellogg Government" in the Senate of the United States.

Generally, the Kellogg Administration, since it came into power, has been exercised in the true interests of the State. It is environed with difficulties sufficient to dismay the stoutest heart, and it has of late received such a shock as to make its most determined supporters doubt whether it is competent to exact obedience to its authority, even with the assistance of the parent Government.

What is to be the result of the coming election in the State? We all know that the very thing the Democrats do not want is a fair election—they know that they are hopelessly in the minority. Nothing of the counsels of Gov. Kellogg reach me except through the press telegrams. Propositions looking to the avoidance of fraud in the elections, though eminently just, and by all means to be adopted, should be preceded by a promise and a guaranty on the part of the Democrats to prevent murder, protect life, assure and admit the free expression of opinion, and to abstain from all intimidation of the colored people.

You and I know, and the conviction is by no means confined to us, that the Democrats of Louisiana are but a reconnoitering party for their main body. By any and all means they are to carry Louisiana, convict the President of wrong doing in acknowledging the Kellogg Government, reverse, through outrage and crime, the verdict of her people, and so hold up the National Administration to odium for the committal of a grievous wrong as shall pave the way in one of the paths by which they hope to progress to power in 1876. Let the North take warning at the blows now resounding against the Keystone State of the South. That the eyes of our political brethren, both here and at home, may be opened is the sincere wish of

Yours truly, J. R. WEST.

Col. JAMES F. CASEY, New-Orleans.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

FIFTEEN PERSONS WOUNDED IN MISSISSIPPI—RUN OVER AND KILLED.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 27.—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., the northward-bound mail train on the Mississippi Central Railroad was precipitated down an embankment over thirty feet deep, three miles south of here. The ladies' car and Pullman palace car turned over twice. No one was killed, but fifteen persons were wounded. One of the latter, a colored man, was severely injured. Superintendent Sellars and Conductor Fowler were among those slightly wounded. The names of the passengers injured have not been ascertained. The accident was caused by a heavy rain during the morning, which undermined the embankment. No blame can be attached to the railroad company, and the accident must be regarded as unavoidable. The south-bound train was turned north and the passengers, mail, and express were transferred. The trains are on time to-day.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Patrick Skalran, a laborer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was run over and killed, at Mount Clare Station, yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

In Hyde Park, Mass., early yesterday morning, Railroad Block was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. The firemen's hose was extended across the railroad track. It was struck by a passing train, which failed to observe the signal to stop, and was jerked from the burning building, causing injuries to quite a number of people, three or four persons being severely hurt. One steamer was completely disabled, and another badly damaged.

A fire yesterday in New-Orleans destroyed four buildings, Nos. 40 to 46 inclusive, on Chartres street. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for $50,000, mostly in local companies. The sufferers are Leopold Weil, S. Wolfe, Closterman & Bailey, Mme. Bouchet, Lafitte Dufileo & Co., and Valdon Pepier.

Several frame buildings were destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning at the Fort Pitt Mines, near Mansfield, Penn. The fire is supposed to be the work of miners on strike, the object being to prevent Italians from occupying the buildings.

A PORTUGUESE CATHOLIC CHURCH—FALL OF A PLATFORM.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 27.—The corner-stone of the St. John's Catholic Church was laid here to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Hendrickson, of the Providence Diocese, officiated, assisted by numerous clergymen from other places. The new church is for the use of the Catholic Portuguese, of whom there are a large number resident in this city. It is the first church edifice ever erected by this nationality in the United States. Previous to the ceremonies a portion of the platform gave way, precipitating about forty people into the cellar. No one was seriously injured.

FATAL ENCOUNTER ABOUT A DRINKING WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—John Anderson, aged thirty-two, and residing at the corner of Front and Lombard streets, went this afternoon to No. 310 Lombard street, a tenement house, in the basement of which his wife was at the time drinking. He tried to get her home, when a man named Antoine Nicholas got hold of Anderson, and throwing him down violently, broke his neck. All the parties in the place were arrested and held to await the Coroner's inquest.

THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS OF NEW-CALEDONIA—NEW-ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—All the Communist prisoners will be removed from New-Caledonia and the Isle of Pines to the island of Billeph. The transport Alceste had arrived from France with a new lot of convicts.

The whaling fleet had not appeared at Honolulu when the steamer City of Melbourne left.

Two thousand five hundred immigrants had arrived in three months in the province of Canterbury, New-Zealand.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. VOGELSDORFF, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The friends of stock broker B. W. Vogelsdorff, who shot himself at Oakland last evening, are unable to account for the act. He left a letter requesting them not to set up any plea of accident or insanity, saying he went to Oakland to kill himself. The letter was addressed to the Coroner.

DEATH OF AN OLD VETERAN.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says: Sergt. James Davidson, who served for over fifty years in the United States Army, died at Fort Constitution on Saturday. He was the oldest enlisted man in the service, having served in the wars in Florida and Mexico with distinction. For several years he has had charge of Fort Constitution.

SUPPOSED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 27.—McLeod and Emory, two of the persons implicated in the supposed murder of Vedder, who was found in a whirlpool last Sunday, were arrested near Clifton on Friday last; $5,000 bail for their appearance to-morrow was refused.

HEALTH OF MAYOR STOKLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Mayor Stokley, who has been so ill that his life was despaired of for the past week, has so far recovered that it is expected he will resume his official duties within a few days.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

GOV. MORGAN AND THE "CUSTOM-HOUSE RING"—DEMOCRATIC HOPES AND WHAT THEY DEPEND ON—EVERY PROSPECT OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—AN ESTIMATE OF THE NEXT ASSEMBLY—A SQUARE FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO LEADING PARTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

Since both the State tickets have been placed in the field, and the action of the representatives of the people has been followed by the speeches of Mr. Tilden at Syracuse, Senator Conkling and Gov. Morgan at Utica, and Gov. Dix in this city, the campaign in the State may be said to be fairly begun. It is true, however, that while the Democratic State Committee will be fully organized to-day and ready to begin work at once, that of the Republicans is not called to meet until Oct. 7. This long delay in the meeting of the committee has caused some dissatisfaction, which is not wholly removed by the fact that at the meeting of Wednesday last the Chairman, Gov. Morgan, was authorized to appoint the Executive Committee, and that the officers are called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday, when it is expected that the campaign will be organized. Even this delay is much regretted, and it is hoped that when the committee does get to work ample amends will be made for time lost. It is conceded by Republicans from all quarters of the State that public feeling must be thoroughly aroused in order to make sure of a decisive victory, and this can only be done by an active campaign. The State Committee must make this campaign, and there is very little time left to do it in. Great consolation is, however, found in the fact that the Chairman is Gov. Morgan, whose energy and tact as a political leader render him fully equal to the arduous task he has undertaken at the unanimous request of the party. There has been a deal of trash published concerning the choice of Gov. Morgan for this place, and also as President of the convention, being an indication of the overthrow of what small politicians in the Liberal and Democratic ranks call the Custom-house Ring. If there are any rings in the Republican Party, Gov. Morgan has the good fortune to be the favorite of all of them, for the recent marks of confidence which he has received were extended to him with hearty unanimity. The stuff about the "Custom-house Ring" was known to be false by those who gave it currency. It was intended to weaken the moral effect of the unusual harmony apparent in the Republican ranks by creating the impression that this harmony was in fact only outward show, and that the party is really torn by internal dissension. But the effort has been a woful failure, and this attack of its enemies has strengthened rather than weakened the Republican cause. The Democrats will soon find, to their exceeding great cost, that the harmony and enthusiasm among the Republicans is real, and it is chiefly because the active opening of the campaign is necessary for this purpose that the short postponement of the meeting of the State Committee is so much deplored. When the Committee does get fairly to work it will not take many days to convince the Democrats that their rubbish about the "Custom House Ring" is the sorriest sort of ammunition.

It will also become apparent early in the canvass that it will be impossible to manufacture any enthusiasm for the Democratic candidates. Mr. Tilden, being an honest man, has no natural affinity for Democracy. The "boys" can not be expected to go in and work for him as they would if Tweed were still in power and the candidate were, like Hoffman, a puppet of that political profligate. The Democrats will use money with great prodigality in behalf of their State ticket, and more especially to secure doubtful Assembly districts. This fact constitutes the chief danger of the Republicans, but it is already avoided in a great degree by the circumstance that they are fully aware of it. At Utica it was very generally understood that their opponents were prepared to use money almost without limit, and that they would resort to any means, however unscrupulous, to secure a victory. The case is a desperate one with the Democrats. Upon success in the Empire State this year depend all the Democratic hopes for the election of 1876. If they are defeated now, they feel that they will be powerless to organize victory next year and will thus enter the momentous contest of the succeeding year with the certainty of nothing but defeat. All this was thoroughly understood and fully discussed at Utica, with the result of a general agreement that the Republicans must make a hot canvass to make sure of that decisive victory which will put an end to Democratic pretensions for at least three years to come. It fortunately happens that the Republicans are in excellent condition to make just such a canvass, while the Democrats have nothing but Mr. Tilden's dollars to incite them to exertion. The former are entirely harmonious throughout the State, while the latter are at sixes and sevens almost everywhere. Here in Albany County the McEwen-Meegan feud is in a most promising condition, while in the City recent events show that the Democrats are anything but a band of brothers. In addition to all this, the intrigues of Joe Warren in behalf of Judge Church have sown dissensions in the party in almost every portion of the State which will be difficult to heal. A fair review of the entire situation shows that the Republicans can, if active and wary, even against Tilden's money, win one of the most decisive triumphs they have ever achieved in the State. But success is not to be had for merely waiting for it. There is work to be done, and a vast deal, before the future will be secure.

While this is true of the State ticket, it is especially so of the Assembly. A careful review of the State shows that the Republicans are tolerably certain of the following members:

Albany	2	Niagara	2
Allegany	1	Oneida	3
Broome	1	Onondaga	3
Cattaraugus	2	Ontario	1
Cayuga	2	Orange	1
Chautauqua	2	Oswego	2
Chenango	1	Otsego	1
Columbia	1	Putnam	1
Cortland	1	Queens	1
Delaware	2	Rensselaer	1
Erie	3	St. Lawrence	3
Essex	1	Saratoga	2
Franklin	1	Steuben	1
Fulton and Hamilton	1	Suffolk	1
Genesee	1	Tioga	1
Herkimer	1	Tompkins	1
Jefferson	2	Ulster	2
Kings	3	Washington	1
Livingston	1	Westchester	2
Madison	2	Wyoming	1
Monroe	2	Yates	1
New-York	4		

This estimate gives a total of sixty-nine members, or four more than a majority, and, except one in Albany and perhaps the one in Otsego, includes none but what can be obtained by ordinary effort. Even in these cases our friends are perfectly confident, and intend to win if possible. We should also have one more in Kings, and have a fair chance for two, if not three, more in New-York. We are sure of all the members in Onondaga, because it is certain the Third District will be reclaimed, and the election of delegates thus far indicates that Hon. Thomas G. Alvord will secure the Republican nomination in the First, which, in his case, will be equivalent to an election. Mr. Alvord is very frank in the expression of his present political position. He desires to go to the Assembly as a regular Republican, and will vote for any one named by the caucus of the party for United States Senator, unless, by some miracle of trading and trickery, it should be Reuben E. Fenton, in which case he assures everybody he should bolt, and vote for the Democratic candidate. This marvel is not likely to occur, and Mr. Alvord's district may be safely counted upon. So also may the First, of Oswego, and that of Tioga, concerning which it has been lately necessary to speak. Even if Col. Warner should run for Congress in the Oswego District, of which there now appears some likelihood, he has delayed his entrance into the field so long that there is now no danger in it whatever. In Tioga an excellent nomination has been made for the Assembly in Mr. James Bishop. All conflicting interests have been fused in his behalf, and his election by a large majority is certain. The naming of Mr. Anson W. Knettles as member of the State Committee has put an end to what little danger of defeat there was in Tompkins County, and Mr. W. L. Bostwick is sure of re-election. Only one member is claimed from Steuben, but the Republicans can, with hard work, get two. There has been some talk of disaffection and danger in Chenango, but it is based chiefly upon imagination. In the Twenty-second Congressional District Mr. Bagley, of Jefferson, has secured the majority of the delegates, and will take the place of Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. Following up their Oswego tactics, the Democrats have already set to work upon Mr. Merriam to induce him to run as an independent candidate for Congress, with the hope of creating dissensions which will enable them to pick up a stray Assemblyman somewhere in the district. But their efforts in this line here, as elsewhere, are fruitless. Mr. Merriam will not be their catspaw, and if he did could not save any chestnuts for them. Upon the whole the outlook for the Assembly just now is most encouraging. To lose it the Republicans must throw it away by their own act.

Another source of strength for the Republicans is the fact that the contest is to be a square fight between the two leading parties. The side-shows have already closed shop. The action of the Temperance Convention at Utica disposed of that issue, and poor John Cochrane was effectually bowled out at Syracuse and Utica. He will, of course, meet here in convention on Tuesday next, but he can do nothing which will have the slightest effect on the contest, and rumor has it that he will not only do nothing on the present occasion, but cease in the future to put himself up for sale to the highest bidder. It is of no consequence, however, what he does, and nobody takes the slightest interest in his possible performances.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HEAVY WEATHER IN THE AUSTRALIAN WATERS—NO LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 27.—Sydney news from Aug. 8 to the 29th gives the following accounts of recent disasters to vessels in Australian waters: The brig Ellen Morris went ashore near Bulari Pass, and became a total wreck. The passengers and crew were saved, but her large and valuable cargo is a total loss. The ketch Flying Cloud was lost on the Great Barrier reef; all hands saved. The iron-ship Nonpareil, from Auckland to New-Castle, encountered a gale, and shifted her cargo, throwing the ship on her beam-ends, when her masts were cut away and the wreck cleared of the rigging, and she soon righted. On the 11th of August she was discovered by the bark Lady Emma, which took word from her to New-Castle. A tug was sent out and the wreck towed into the harbor. No lives were lost. In a similar storm the new iron clipper Chrisomen, for San Francisco, from New-Castle, was dismasted. Jury-masts were rigged, and she made her way back to New-Castle, 200 miles, arriving Aug. 13. Another dismasted ship, the Southern Belle, was towed into the harbor of Brisbane by the steamer Western. Southern news gives an account of the loss of the brig Carl while trying to make Bluff Harbor. The wreck was condemned. The cutter Albert Edward was totally wrecked near Fantom Island, July 31. All hands were saved, some on rafts and others by swimming ashore nearly two miles. On Aug. 16 the steamer Florence found the cutter Flying Cloud ashore on Barrier Reef, abandoned, scuttled, and full of water. The steamer got the wreck off, and towed it into Rockingham Bay.

There seems to be a singular inexplicable fatality attached to the navigation of vessels of all kinds between the different ports of the colonies and mother country. In the present year nearly a dozen vessels have been dismasted in making their voyage to the colonial ports. The Dallam Tower, Cambridgeshire, John Kerr, Loch Awe, British Admiral, Southern Belle, Nonpareil, and Chrisomen were nearly new iron clippers. These facts must attract the serious attention of mariners and underwriters. To several of the above instances there is no date given.

WRECK OF THE FRENCH CORVETTE L'HERMITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Correspondence received from Sydney, Aug. 29, gives particulars of the wreck of the French corvette L'Hermite, on Wallace Island, during her voyage from Tahiti to Noumea. Two men were drowned. A German bark from San Francisco took eighty of the crew to Noumea. The commander and seventy men remained on the island to save a portion of the wreck. It is believed most of the guns would be saved. The vessel struck a reef near the shore. The damage amounts to $120,000.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The corpse of the woman found under the banks at the Falls last Friday, proves to be that of a German servant girl of Hamilton, Ontario, named Mary Buckholz. John Roadman, now living at Dundas, seduced her under promise of marriage, but married another woman. The victim of misplaced confidence, having relatives in this country, and feeling her disgrace, came to the Falls and jumped over a precipice 100 feet high. In a basket found with her was a draft for $50, in favor of her sister Madeline, residing in Offenberg, Germany, which she had drawn from the bank in Hamilton.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—An explosion of gas occurred last night in the residence of James Coates, in William street, which partially destroyed the house and burned Patrick Sheehan, a carpenter, and Walter Paterson, Mr. Coates' butler, so badly that both died to-day. Workmen had been repairing the gas fixtures and left one of the pipes unplugged. Sheehan and Paterson entered the room with a lighted candle when the explosion took place.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN WILKESBARRE, PENN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 27.—Last night about 12 o'clock, four negroes, named Henry Thomas, James Welcome, Thomas Irwin, and George Bazine, set upon James English, a white man, on Hazel street and, after knocking him down, cut his throat, partially severing the wind-pipe. Thomas is said to be the man who did the cutting. He was arrested soon afterward at his house, where he had secreted himself under a lounge. After his arrest a crowd of over 200 persons surrounded the officers and, with rope in hand and cries of "lynch him," tried to take him away from their custody. Only a strong force of Police, with drawn revolvers, was able to keep them at bay. English is still living but is in a precarious condition.

WASHINGTON.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS BY GOV. MOSES—HIS FEARS AND THE GROUND FOR THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The call of Gov. Moses for troops in South Carolina, yesterday, was by many supposed to be a trick to secure recognition by the General Government, or a card for political effect. A gentleman just arrived from South Carolina says that Moses was undoubtedly afraid of trouble, and not without some reason, for armed bands of negroes and whites have confronted each other several times in Edgefield County within the last week, and a collision has been imminent. A white sabre club in the county has been exhibiting itself with hostile appearance, and has excited and alarmed the blacks, who have armed in defense. The difficulty is only local thus far, and the news received this morning shows that the prospect of violence is over for the present. There is a company of troops now present in the county.

Senator Patterson is now in the city. He expresses the belief that Chamberlin will have a majority in the coming election for Governor of South Carolina of 40,000. Other information received also points to the election of Chamberlin.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

It is ascertained, on inquiry at the United States and Mexican Commission, that of over two thousand claims presented, about three hundred and ninety are unadjudicated. These, however, are under consideration, many of them, having been argued, being in the hands of the Commissioners. Much delay of business has been caused by attorneys, who have, in some cases, failed to comply with the necessary requirement of proofs; and by the changes in the Mexican Commissionership—three several appointments having been made in that office by the Mexican Government. Our Government retains the Commissioner, Judge Wadsworth, first appointed. Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, though in England for several months past, has forwarded to the Commission decisions on various cases in which the Commissioners were unable to jointly agree. It is expected he will return to Washington about the 15th of October. The Commissioners, both being here, are closely engaged on the business before them. Sir Edward Thornton says that he will act promptly on all subjects which may be presented to him, and, generally, there is a disposition to close all matters before the Commission within the time remaining for the termination of the Commission, namely, the 31st of January next. Although nearly 400 cases are waiting final adjudication, many of these are arranged in classes, and the decision in one such case will determine the question of the principle involved in others. Thus the necessity of an elaborate opinion in each case will be avoided. Under these circumstances no movement has, as yet, been made looking to a further extension of time for the settlement of the remaining business of the Commission.

THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The statement that the suspension of the National Bank Redemption Agency is likely to be permanent, is pronounced to be without foundation. The temporary stoppage of redemptions springs entirely from the fact that the law required redemptions to begin at once, before any preparations for assorting the redeemed money could be made. Nearly $12,000,000 of the original five per cent. deposit of $17,500,000 were exhausted before the assortment could be got under way. As the Treasurer cannot call upon the banks to reimburse him for his redemptions of their notes until the notes are assorted, the agency had really only about $5,500,000 to run upon after it was fairly started. The gap was too great to be closed, and a temporary stoppage was inevitable. As soon as the lost ground is regained redemptions will be resumed, and there is no likelihood that another stoppage will ever be necessary. The force is now nearly large enough to handle the work as it comes in, and is daily becoming more expert. There is no essential difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the law, and the embarrassments which have been met with are only those incident to the starting of any new machinery. Unless there shall be an unexpected increase in redemptions the five per cent. deposit will hereafter be ample for the purpose. The management of the agency meets with very general approval from bankers, and, notwithstanding some adverse criticism from the press, not a word of complaint or censure has emenated from the banks. The statement that the force employed is excessive is equally groundless. The number of employes in proportion to the work performed compares very favorably with the force employed in assorting-houses under the old State laws, while the precautions against mistakes and dishonesty are much greater, and the nature of the work much more difficult, on account of the greater number of banks, and the similarity of their notes and titles. The most expert accountants, counters, and assorters obtainable have been secured, many of them from other cities. A very large proportion of the force has been taken from banking-houses, where they were employed on similar work. An anxious desire has been shown to secure competent persons, and every such person who has presented himself has been accepted without regard to any other consideration than fitness for the work.

THE GOLD SALES FOR OCTOBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $500,000 of gold on each Thursday during the month of October. The total amount to be sold is $2,500,000.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Sept. 26, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Newell B. Coolidge, Lamoine, Hancock County, Me.; Justin S. Clement, South Berwick, York County, Me.; F. W. Morgan, Surry, Hancock County, Me.; James C. Moody, Ascutneyville, Windsor County, Vt.; Lemuel Bottum, Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vt.; Henry Baker, Van Deusenville, Berkshire County, Mass.; Charles S. Munger, Essex, Middlesex County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—Salt Springville, Otsego County, Joseph Clearwater, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Altona, Clinton County, Mrs. Olive P. Taylor; Coltons, Madison County, Franklin Bull; Middlesex, Yates County, William F. Jolly.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Asbury Park, Monmouth County, James A. Bradley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—R. T. Rexon, Ellisburg, Camden County; Samuel Garwood, Williamstown, Gloucester County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—George W. Combs, Chaptico, St. Mary's County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Bard, Bedford County, William A. Hinchman, Postmaster; Forge Bridge, Somerset County, Jacob N. Beal, Postmaster; Lockville, Wyoming County, John B. Dymond, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Margaret M. Elliott, Armagh, Indiana County; J. Grier McClure, Brandywine Manor, Chester County; Isaac Mullen, Gulf Mills, Montgomery County; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Young, North Wharton, Potter County; Peter P. Halfhile, Stewarton, Fayette County.

DEATH IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Charles Linscott, a freight conductor on the Eastern Railroad, aged thirty-four, died yesterday in a dentist's chair while having a tooth extracted under the influence of chloroform, in the office of Dr. Rice, on Tremont row. A medical examination showed that his lungs were decayed, and no inquest was deemed necessary. The deceased was a native of North Berwick, Me.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

MARSHAL SERRANO TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE CENTRAL ARMY—MORE GERMAN WAR VESSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is probable that President Serrano will take command of the Central Army, and meanwhile Gen. Jovellar will replace Gen. Pavia. The Republicans are preparing to dislodge the Carlists from Laguardia, in the province of Alava.

Advices from Santander say seven more German men-of-war are expected to arrive off the coast within a week.

ITALY.

MOUNT ETNA DISTURBED—THE MOUNTAIN SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Mount Etna is still in a state of agitation. Rumbling noises are heard inside, and yesterday an earthquake shook the mountain to its base. The shocks extended to the village of Randozza, and destroyed several houses.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE-ET-LOIRE.

PARIS, Sept. 27—Midnight.—Partial returns of the voting in the Department of Maine-et-Loire give De Maille, the Republican candidate, 25,000, and M. Bruas, the candidate of the Septennate, 30,000 votes.

CHINA.

TERRIFIC TYPHOON AT HONG KONG—VESSELS AND HOUSES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 28—6 A. M.—A frightful typhoon passed over Hong Kong yesterday.

The steamers Leonor and Albay, and eight other vessels, were wrecked or foundered, and many are missing.

A great number of horses were destroyed, and it is reported that 1,000 persons were killed.

The damage to property in the city and harbor and surrounding country is immense.

CUBA.

ENCOUNTERS WITH INSURGENTS—A CHINESE MUTINY.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—A Spanish column fought the rebels yesterday near the river Largos Eborneal, and killed seven, wounded twelve, and took two prisoners. The casualties to the Spanish were a captain, a lieutenant, and three privates wounded.

The insurgents attacked Mayari in the Eastern Department on the 21st. They were driven back, with a loss of fifteen killed. The Spaniards lost two killed and five wounded.

The Chinese laborers on a plantation between Palos and Nueva Paz mutinied early this week. The Civil Guards were called to the assistance of the proprietors and restored order. Several Chinamen were wounded.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the pressure has fallen over the Middle and Eastern States, and areas of low barometer are central on the Eastern Gulf coast and north of Lake Ontario, rising barometer and high northerly winds prevail on the Texas coast; south-east winds, with rain, prevail in the South Atlantic States; south and west winds, with cloudy or rainy weather, over the lower lake region and Pennsylvania; the temperature has fallen somewhat throughout the South-west, the Ohio Valley, lake region, Middle and Eastern States.

The rivers have risen at St. Louis, and rapidly at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, over the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing and possibly south-easterly winds, stationary temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

Over the Eastern Gulf States rising barometer, lower temperature, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the lower lakes stationary and higher barometer, lower temperatures, north and west winds, cloudy and clear weather.

Over the upper lakes, stationary and higher barometer, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, north-west winds, stationary or lower temperatures, and generally clear weather.

Over New-England, stationary and falling barometer and temperature, south-east to north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Middle States stationary or falling barometer, south-easterly winds, lower temperatures, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Mobile and New-Orleans, and are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah, and Charleston.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	61°	64°	3:30 P. M.	82°	78°
6 A. M.	59°	63°	6 P. M.	75°	67°
9 A. M.	63°	66°	9 P. M.	70°	65°
12 M.	76°	71°	12 P. M.	68°	62°

Average temperature yesterday.......66¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......69¼°

FOUND DEAD ON A STEAMER.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Fall River to the *Advertiser* says that a man was found dead in a state-room of the steamer Providence, on her arrival at that port this morning. A handkerchief found in his pocket was marked "William C. Newton." A ticket for New-Bedford and a note inviting him to the house of Mrs. Higgins, of Greenpoint, were also found upon his person. In the state-room were a bottle partly filled with whisky and a vial which had contained chloral.

KAAUSTADLER VOLKS FEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The great German Kaaustadler Volks Fest began in Shuesen Park today. An immense crowd was in attendance, and the principal feature was a Swabian wedding ceremony, identical with that performed in the old country, which was performed in a bower formed of fruits and flowers, the arch being fifty feet high. The remainder of the day was occupied by games of a national character.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Simon Cameron and party arrived in San Francisco on Saturday night.

Ann Eliza Young has arrived in San Francisco from Utah. She will lecture on Mormonism.

Mrs. Elizabeth Connolly, of Baltimore, Md., was fatally burned yesterday morning, while attempting to kindle a fire with coal oil. She died this afternoon, aged thirty-five.

Albert Adams, late landlord of the Adams House, in Providence, R. I., shot himself in bed in the Benedict House, Pawtucket, on Saturday night. He was dead when found by his friend, who was to room with him.

Mary Ann Williams and John Willis were on Saturday, in Providence, R. I., adjudged probably guilty of procuring an abortion on Anne W. Reed, of Westport, Mass., causing her death, and were held in $5,000 each for trial.

PACIFIC SLOPE OPINIONS.

A CALIFORNIAN'S VIEWS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

PEOPLE WITH NOTHING TO DO—GOOD TIMES—CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS—A RICH STATE—A WORD ABOUT THE FARMERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

When I see about these times a chap sauntering along the street, evidently well fed, well clothed, and with nothing to do—who can sun himself all day, go fishing if he likes, do anything without fear of being called to account by the Society of Old Buffers, who sit at stated periods in solemn judgment in the back room of the bank—I look at him in silent wonder. I follow him with my eyes. I turn around, and in my abstraction get run into by porters and clerks, and probably run against some timid female with a streaming feather, a door-plate on her back, and belt hung with implements of warfare—and, for what I know, scalps that she has taken. Just think of a fellow with nothing to do, and able to do it, who is independent of the old buffers aforesaid, and could, if he chose, take them by their gray beards, and rattle their old pates. It is too much to think of, too much happiness for mortal man, and yet I am told there are such people; in fact, I believe I have known a few, but when I asked myself whether I would change places with them, there has been a hesitancy in my speech, because all such that I have known were such "muffs." I remember me now of a fellow of early days here. His income was a thousand dollars a day! One pleasant evening, after business hours, I encountered him leaning listlessly against a post with his two hands in his pockets, the picture of utter uselessness. I saluted him, and stopped to have a moment's chat, when, after looking at me a moment, he remarked, "You seem to have a pretty good time in this world, and yet I see you hard at work generally." I said "Yes; I can do both." He sighed and remarked, "I can do neither." "What's the matter, old man? You have plenty of money. You are good-looking, young enough. Why don't you enjoy yourself?" "Don't know how?" Nonsense!" Build a nice house—get a nice library, books—lots of books—fine horses, a yacht, guns, dogs. Shoot, fish, sail, read, drive, and flirt with the girls. Why, man, I couldn't find time enough, if I had nothing to do, to enjoy all these things, I should spend so much of it on each." He shook his head, saying, "Don't want a house—never read a book through in my life—tired of horses. Yachting? Makes me sick. Can't bear water. Never fired a gun in my life—hate dogs and women." "Well, what the devil can you do?" "Nothing, except drink whisky and play cards."

I looked at him pityingly, and wondered that Dame Fortune could be such a stupid as to waste all her favors on such a "stick;" but then I recollected she was a female. That fellow had nothing that I envied—nothing that I wanted, except his leisure and that thousand dollars a day. He died a couple of years later of the three "W's," (wine, women, and whisky.) Now, if I had been blessed with half that chap's idleness, and a fourth of his money, there's no knowing what slashing letters I would have written for THE TIMES. I would have luxuriated in it—roamed the wide world over to have found items worthy of being served up *à la* Jenkins—but as I did not inherit either that amount of leisure, or that amount of money, THE TIMES' readers must "take it raw."

I wish I had time "to tell thee all I hear," for there is much being said and done, in this year of our Lord, here and hereabouts, that is worth repeating. The fact is, we are getting to be a pretty lively country, and a prosperous one.

A recent visit East satisfied me that we are much more prosperous, and have a grander future, than was ever shadowed before.

Your people were all complaining of a want of business, hard times, in fact general stagnation, and yet, by the way, you all seem to have plenty of money, and there is no abatement in your terrible expenses. I returned to find everything going along swimmingly here; everybody satisfied, and every evidence of general prosperity; money abundant at reasonable rates of interest, and the Shylocks satisfied to get good street paper at one per cent. per month, while loans on mortgages were ruling at eight to nine per cent. per annum. I remember distinctly the time when Page, Bacon & Co. magnanimously put down interest to three per cent. per month. We thought we were getting down to bed-rock sure enough, and at that low rate of interest things should flourish, and they did. We could make more money then when paying even four per cent. a month than we can now at twelve per cent. per annum. The opening of the great overland railroad set us back terribly, and virtually upset all business, disturbed and changed the character of trade, and threw us into a state of confusion that required three years to subside. The business and trade of California to-day show a complete revolution compared to the manner and style previous to the opening of the railroad.

At first we were overrun with drummers and sharks from the East, especially from Chicago. They swarmed like unto the locusts of Egypt or Montana; they infested us for a period, and by virtue of offers of goods at ruinously low prices, succeeded in taking quite large orders. Country merchants thought the millennium had come, and that henceforth they would have no necessity to patronize San Francisco. Their goods arrived from Chicago, and all was lovely. At last they could pay in greenbacks. They ordered again, generally remitting with the order. Then came the chance for Chicago to get even, and didn't they sweeten Mr. Country Merchant? Short in weight, poor in quality, not up to samples—in fact, a regular sell. By and by we heard no more of the "superior facilities" of Chicago for supplying us. Our country traders came meekly back to San Francisco, and things by degrees have settled back into regular channels, and the new rules and customs, and, as I may say, the Eastern methods of business, have been gradually adopted until we are now like the rest of the world, our business rules and habits conforming to those elsewhere. The old "California style" is no more. The smash, slap-dab, reckless, and extravagant style of thing has gone out. We have submitted to our fate, made up our minds that there is very little use in trying to be foreigners and a "peculiar people" any longer. A Californian is now quite as respectable, orderly, and proper an individual as "any other man." He don't sling twenty-dollar pieces around recklessly; don't wear a brindle steeple-crowned hat; an immensity of coat; a watch-chain weighing two pounds; a specimen pin in his corrugated shirt bosom; nor throw change in pennies out of the stage window; says very little about the size of our vegetables, nor "couldn't be hired to live East;" no longer asserts publicly in a loud voice that he had rather be hung in California than die a natural death in the East; don't talk so much about our gle-o-ri-ous climate. Many of that earlier class of the revolver fraternity have been gratified by not dying a natural death East. Whisky has fought it out with them, or they with whisky, and whisky got the best of them—one reason being, I suppose, that it is constantly new whisky, new ammunition, while on the other side it is the same old gun that shoots it, and guns will wear out and [illegible] why not these same of guns. We are fast getting to be respectable and intensely and piously orthodox, with two or three light-weight Beechers in the fold waiting to be purified.

It is the proper thing now to be close and economical, to talk that you cannot afford this thing and that thing, that you may be distinguished from the reckless mushroom mining shoddy—for we have our shoddy and our "society," and it is very amusing to see the airiness of the people who got rich a few years sooner. They talk about those vulgar Browns and Smiths who have just built a magnificent house, forgetting that a few years ago they were going through the same motions and being criticised in the same style. We have a great many rich people in California who never expected to arrive at any such degree of happiness. The turn of the wheel brought them up, and if they could only be sensible and enjoy their money, nobody would poke fun at them, but to set up to be aristocratic and airy is such a burlesque; such ridiculous work as they make of it is enough to make those laugh who look on. Of course, there are plenty of sensible people with money who know how to behave and how to spend it reasonably, but prosperity is the severest trial human flesh is heir to, and it is a stiff sound head that won't go a few inches higher for wealth. Good clothes are a severe trial, it is a very sensible woman that can stand the consciousness of being well dressed without the least bit of evidence of self-satisfaction. I had a friend once, who if at all shabby could not face society, but put him into good clothes, and the "cheek" of that young man was something astonishing. I heard an objection made once by a Western man to the pampered style of living in New-York, the luxury of bathing particularly. If he had been a Southern man I could have understood the general antipathy to water, but I asked what objection he had to the bath. He said that a bath and clean clothes made a man so counfoundedly conceited. It accounted for a deal of conceit I have observed in New-York, but I could forgive the effect for the cause. Speaking of getting rich, we have a lot of people about here who ought to be as happy as that fellow who was so happy that it was positively painful, and his wife and sister had to spat him with a shingle to keep him down to a reasonable and proper condition.

The fact is California is getting to be a rich State—for its population the wide world cannot produce so many rich men—not as the old people term "full-handed" simply, but fairly "soggy" with money. Our mines have held out so wonderfully, and bridged over the period when the agricultural interests were being gradually developed, until now we have both. We really did not anticipate that agriculture would come up so strongly to the front, but it is fast rivaling the gold product in value. There are forty-six thousand farmers in the State, cultivating over two million acres, and, by the way, of this number only about six thousand are Grangers—about the best evidence I can quote of their good sense, for the Grangers' movement is bound to come to grief. If you want to upset a farmer's equilibrium and give him the big head, just tell him he is a great man, who should be lifting up his voice and be heard in the councils of the wise men of the nation; tell him he is being imposed upon by designing men—politicians—and above all tell him you know that the man to whom he sold his crop last year made a little profit on it. The first suggestion tickles his vanity, and forthwith he begins to wear his best clothes week days, and begins to do more talking than work—gets an idea he should go to Congress—the incipient grub-like condition of his mind giving him a dim idea that to go to Congress is the first great step to a condition of moral greatness. Sanctifying and purifying—ha, ha, ye gods! but I will not say anything—but when that "leetel brofit" made over him by that tother man comes to him his soul writhes in agony. If there is any class and kind of person that want the very last red cent—the uttermost farthing—leaving everybody else to starve, it is that specimen of moral rectitude, the farmer. Let him put rocks in the middle of his bales of hay, let him leave his butter-milk in his butter, and "sop" great heavy cloths around it to make it weigh, still he is called that noblest work of God, "an honest man." He is supposed, by reason of the simplicity of his arcadian pursuits, to be a better man than city-raised people. He has not been in the way of temptation, in the line of promotion; but, my stars! if I want to be flayed, hung, drawn, and quartered, pecuniarily and financially, commend me to the simple, honest tillers of the soil. Oh, won't he take off your cuticle and roll it up and sell it before your eyes! Just try him. "I want to be a granger" is now substituted for angel; it pays better.

They are modest, too, in their views of trade. If they have anything to sell it is cash down with one hand holding the article back, with the other till the last second, to make the interest on the time saved, but if they want to buy anything they want it a year on trial; then, if they take it, want a deduction and a year's credit—and then want, at the expiration of the time, that you should take it in dried apples by installments, and ever after continue to remind you of the obligation you are under to them. They want it to rain to suit them, or to be dry, and newspapers set up a howl because it has rained too much or too little for the farmers. I wonder the Lord don't send Gabriel down to tell them to fix the little matter to their perfect satisfaction, and then let Him know how they will have it. Confound their airs; why should we "toady" to them in this disgusting manner? It's bad enough to surrender to foreign invasion, but do let us try and comb around a little and see if there is any other element of humanity worth noticing.

In this country we do not go into general farming as in the East. That is to say, one of our big wheat farmers would feel insulted if you asked him if he raised his own potatoes. One man makes barley a specialty, another oats and barley, but it is principally wheat. Probably not ten farmers in a thousand raise a vegetable, or any cereal but barley and wheat. The vegetable trade our friend from the celestial land falls heir to naturally. The Italians and Portuguese formerly monopolized the business, but John Chinaman is a better gardener. It comes naturally to John, and the result is almost magical. They will take a most unpromising sand-barren, and in a few days it is a blooming garden. John Chinaman is a very useful institution, and we could hardly get along without him. He has by general consent settled down to be our washerwoman, our vegetable man, our fish man, our ditch-digger, and is a reliable and permanent income to policemen, who, as John terms it, "squegees" (squeezes) him on the slightest provocation—in fact, a provocation is not considered necessary, the interrogatory as to these points being, "John, did you make that noise?" "No; me no makee noise." "Well, what are you about, keeping so—ahem—still? A dollar, now, or I'll jug you again." John in the performance of aid and assistant to the development of target practice by the rising generation is most useful, for no properly raised young gentleman of tender years returning from Sunday-school but what prefers infinitely the pulpy form of a Chinaman to the mere disagreeable crash of glass; besides, if he breaks a pane of glass there may be damages and consequences, but breaking a Chinaman's head with a rock involves no such disagreeable results; on the contrary, he meets with that approving smile from his parents and betters that is ever a spur to failing energies and a fainting spirit.

Policemen are, with proper regard for the innocent sports of youth, placed at convenient intervals for preventing any crazy humanitarian from interrupting their little amusements, and he is immediately walked off to the lockup, if he does, with an energy and zeal worthy of a better cause. But Chinamen will work for a dollar a day and find themselves, (nobody else would do it.) Irishmen want two and a half, and would ask five if it were not for the Chinamen. All policemen are Irishmen, *ergo*, to draw it mildly, the graduates from the most prolific of islands affect not the sons of Confucius.

We are going to get $40,000,000 this year for our wheat, and then comes our grape crop—our wine and our fruit. How is that for elevation?

The pleasantest farming in this country is orange-raising. It requires four or five years to get it under way and producing, but after that you can lie flat on your back in the shade, smoke your pipe, and see your income growing visibly before your eyes. An orange tree gets confused and loses all sense of propriety. You see the ripe orange interspersed with the buds and blossoms of the incipient fruit all on the same limb frequently, and they are beautiful to look at and sweet to the sense of smell. To get on the lee side of an orange orchard is about as nice as drawing dividends from a coal company, and in the way of "divs" is equally satisfactory. An orange tree pays about $40 per annum to the tree. Throw in a hundred or two fig trees, ditto English walnut and almond, and a man can afford to be genial to his mother-in-law.

Speaking of mothers-in-law, it is proposed as a compromise between the Government and the Central Pacific Railroad, and to end the struggle, to make Goat Island an asylum for that much-abused class. They could not drop in and put things in confusion, and stay to dinner and stay to tea, and stay to raise a row generally. Personally I am their champion. We make everything of them while we are courting Mary Ann: they are the blessedest of women, and how awful polite we are to them. We rob them of their young; then, regardless of their feelings and affections, turn the cold shoulder on them as we walk off with the young lady they have had a deuced sight of trouble to raise for us, hardly thanking them for their pains. I am bound to stand up for them; there may be some that are rather warming in a house, but it isn't decent to chaff them. Most of them are too good to be jeered at by impudent puppies of sons-in-law, and are worthy, self-sacrificing women, deserving our warmest sympathies. I am not writing up the mother of any Mary Jane that I know, but speak from observation.

PODGERS.

THE PEACH CROP.

ITS CULTIVATION INJURIOUS TO THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL—ESTIMATE OF THE DELAWARE CROP THIS SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Friday, Sept. 25, 1874.

The first annual exhibition and fair of the "Peninsula Agricultural Association" closed its season this afternoon. The weather proved in every way propitious, and the fair was successful beyond the calculation of its managers. The principal objects of interest to your citizens on this peninsula are its fruit orchards. The President of the association, Mr. Charles Beaston, of Odessa, Del., in addressing the assembled farmers at Middletown the day before yesterday, informed them that the productive capacity of their lands had retrograded during the past ten years. This state of affairs he attributed to the fact that too much land, time, and energy were devoted to the cultivation of peaches. He asserted that the cultivation of peach orchards was calculated to rob the soil of those elements essential to fertility, and afforded no adequate opportunity to the farmer to replace the elements absorbed in producing the peach. The land had no rest, which was the first requisite for supplying absorbed elements. The peach orchard requires, he said, constant cultivation. All roots other than the peach roots must be carefully worked out of the soil to produce a good crop, consequently nature was afforded no opportunity to reproduce either potash or phosphate, two essential elements of fertility.

The remedy suggested by him was the return to what has been described as "first principles"—red clover and blue grass. This could be only done by a gradual reduction of the quantity of land under orchards, and the increase of the quantity devoted to other purposes. He claimed that this would pay better than the present system, as it would enable the farmer to devote more attention to the smaller orchards, and thus enhance the quality of the fruit, and give him additional land to be devoted to legitimate farming. He urged upon the farmers the necessity of using more clover and less super-phosphate, and asserted that such a system of cultivation would improve the quality of their lands, and produce them more money.

The land around this town twenty years ago was far from being rich. About that time red-clover, which had been used with satisfaction by the Pennsylvania farmer for many years, as a fertilizer, was introduced by some of the more enterprising farmers of this vicinity, and it was also used on the heavy land over toward the Delaware River with such satisfactory results that in a few years its use became general, and the productive capacity of the soil was more than doubled.

An interesting feature of the fair was an address by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware. Mr. Bayard claimed for the Peninsula that it afforded more diversified agricultural and horticultural opportunities than any other section of the United States. Besides being capable of producing all varieties of fruits and cereals, cotton and tobacco could both be profitably cultivated on it, while of the two thousand floral species growing north of the Carolinas, there were growing in New-Castle County alone 1,130 species.

The peaches from this State have all been shipped to market, and while I have no means of ascertaining the exact quantity shipped, yet a close approximation can be had from the number of peach cars which have gone over the railroad to New-York and Philadelphia. During the season 1,270 cars have passed over the road, of which number about 1,000 have gone to New-York and the remainder to Philadelphia. These cars average each about 475 bushels, which would make the quantity shipped to your market 475,000 bushels, and to Philadelphia 28,000, making in all 603,000 bushels.

A POLICEMAN OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing that you have taken an interest in behalf of the rank and file of the Police Department, I venture to address this note to you. After the issuing of that tyrannical order of the President of the so-styled best Police force in the world, I will give you my first and last day's experience, hoping you will publish it for the benefit of the public, and let them know what we have got to contend with in case we go out with our families.

I started from an up-town street, near Seventh avenue, with my family; destination Central Park; my child on my arms, I, of course, in full uniform. First greeting, by twenty youngsters, with a bonfire in full blast, "Cheese it, Cop!" "Cheese it, Cop!" scampering off. Gentleman steps up, with, "Officer, it's your duty to stop those boys from building fires in the street." I undertake to explain that I do not belong in that precinct, and that the officer on post would attend to it. He takes my number; wife goes ahead. I make another start for the cars; go a few steps, when a lady, passing by, says, "Officer, is that child lost? Poor little thing! Where will you take it?" I did not stop to explain. Could hear "insolent" wafted back to my ears as I caught up to my wife, waiting for me on the corner.

Stopped a Seventh avenue car; got in; sat down; man on left side pokes me with his elbow, saying, "Officer, is that woman under arrest? What did she do; kidnap a child?"

I turned to my wife and said, "Come, we will get out and go home, for I cannot stand this." And we did, she by one street and I by another. That, Mr. Editor, is what we have to contend with under the present rule.

AN OFFICER.

CHRIST CHURCH.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON'S CONGREGATION.

THE SECOND EPISCOPAL PARISH IN NEW-YORK—ITS HISTORY SINCE 1792—DR. LYELL AND THE EARLY RECTORS—GROWTH OF THE CHURCH—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT RECTOR.

Christ Church is one of the oldest existing Episcopal churches in this City. It is even older than Grace, which for fifty years after the beginning of the present century was looked upon as second only in age and importance to Trinity. During the eighty years and more of its history, Christ Church has occupied four different edifices, and has been presided over by six Rectors, more than one of whom has since acquired a national reputation. It has also evinced, under the guidance of several of its recent Pastors, a missionary spirit and zeal for the extension of Church work and Church influences throughout the City, well befitting its past history and present position among the churches of the diocese. Its members have long been distinguished for their liberality and benevolence. During the incumbency of one of its late Pastors, this church was among the foremost in all New-York in well-timed and unstinted contributions to the growth of domestic as well as foreign missions. Within the bounds of the parish were established several enterprises of the former character, in one of which over 800 children were daily instructed in the fundamental truths both of religious and secular knowledge. Its social influence was on a par with its religious zeal, and both were invariably exercised on the side of a high standard of churchmanship and exemplary conduct both in public and private life. Few churches have in a quiet way exerted a more wholesome influence upon their own members, and all with whom they come in contact.

The parish of Christ Church was organized in 1793. In this year the increased attendance upon the services in Trinity Church and chapels rendered additional accommodation a prime necessity. The founders of that ancient parish which has in a measure been the mother of the Church in this State, had originally intended to supply the necessary church privileges within the limits of Trinity's jurisdiction. But this was soon found to be impossible. The rapid growth of the City, which at the period in question (1792) was doubling in population every decade, left the friends of the church no alternative between the creation of new parishes and the abandonment of the entire field to others. It was thus that the organization of Christ Church was effected. In her case, as in that of Grace and most of the subsequent parishes for full fifty years, the treasury of Trinity was relied upon for a large portion of the necessary funds. In 1793 the final separation between the parent church and the new enterprise took place, and Christ Church began her career as an independent and self-sustaining parish. The first church edifice was erected in Ann street in that year. The first Rector was Rev. Joseph Pilmore, D. D., one of the original followers of Wesley, and one whose loyalty to the church of which his leader through life continued a member, was made of sterner stuff than that of the majority of Wesley's disciples. In 1803 the church was admitted to representation in the Diocesan Convention. Two years later Dr. Pilmore was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Thomas Lyell, a lifelong friend and admirer of Bishop Hobart, and who continued in office for over forty years. In 1823 the congregation transferred their place of worship to a new church erected for the purpose in Anthony street, now Worth. Here they remained for thirty-one years. Rev. Dr. Lyell, their Pastor for nearly half a century, and whose exalted churchmanship was peculiarly of the Hobart stamp, was one of the most prominent, influential, and well-beloved clergymen of his day. As a Pastor, he well merited the title of a father to his people, by whom he was invariably held in the highest affection and esteem. The many virtues of this estimable gentleman are still familiar to his older brethren of the profession, as well as to the laity of whom he was for many years the cherished guide and counselor. He died on the 5th of March, 1848, after a life emphatically well spent, and was followed to the grave by throngs of mourners, not only of his own parish, but of the Church at large. On his decease the Rectorship was tendered to Rev. Charles H. Halsey, a clergyman of similar principles and of undoubted ability. Under his Pastoral care the congregation increased and flourished so that by the year 1854 it was financially strong enough to incur the expense of erecting a new church in West Eighteenth street, (now St. Ann's.) This edifice, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, was completed a little less than a year before the Rector's death, which occurred in March, 1855. Rev. Frederick S. Wiley was the next Pastor. He administered the duties of his office from the date last mentioned up to the close of the year 1862, when failing health compelled his resignation. In accordance with medical advice he went abroad in search of renewed strength which was never attained. He died at Florence, Italy, in August, 1864. His successor in the rectorship was Rev. Ferdinand Ewer, at present Rector of St. Ignatius Church, Thirty-ninth street and Reservoir Park. During his incumbency the church Sunday-schools and mission stations were brought to a high state of efficiency. On his resignation, in 1871, the Rectorate was tendered to its present occupant. The church edifice on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, now occupied by the congregation, was originally built for a Baptist society, from whom it was purchased by the parish of Christ Church in 1859. The interior decorations, so generally admired, were added during Dr. Ewer's administration. At the present time, the number of communicants belonging to the parish is 500, of Sunday-school teachers 30, and of scholars 200. The number of teachers and pupils in the industrial school is respectively 35 and 300. The offerings on the altar for the current year amounted to $12,000. At the election on Easter Monday last, the following were chosen church wardens and vestrymen for the year 1874: Simeon Fitch, E. A. Quintard, George A. Mumford, Samuel Keyser, James Dunbar, James Kent, Jennings S. Cox, L. K. Wilmerding, W. G. Davies, and E. H. Weyman. James Pearce, Mus. Doc. Oxon, is the musical director.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.

Hugh Miller Thompson was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1830. His parents on both sides were Scotch. His father emigrated to America in 1836, settling for the time being in New-Jersey, and afterward, in 1844, removing with his family to Cleveland, Ohio. The subject of this sketch received a private education until he attained the age of eighteen, when he was sent to Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Wisconsin, where he was at once admitted as a candidate for holy orders. He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday, 1852, by Right Rev. Bishop Kemper. At the time of his admission to the ministry he had but barely attained the canonical age. His first charge was Grace Church, in Madison, the capital of the State. Here he remained a year. The second year of his diaconate was spent in the Rectorate of the Church of the Nativity, at Maysville, Ky. At the close of 1854, he returned to Wisconsin, and assumed on his arrival the direction of mission work at Portage City. Within the immediate neighborhood of this point, he established several parishes and mission stations, besides taking a prominent part in the erection of St. John's Church, Portage, in which he was ordained to the priesthood in 1856. Two years later he was called to St. Matthew's Church, Kenosha, Wis., but within a year removed to Galena, Ill., where he officiated as Rector of Grace Church during the years 1859-60. In the Spring of the latter year he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Nashotah, a position with which he accepted for a second time the charge of the church at Kenosha, where he founded the female seminary now known as Kemper Hall. In the same year he became editor in chief of the *American Churchman*, published at Chicago, and which speedily rose to a front rank, and for years was considered the leader of Church opinion, both at the East and West. He continued his educational work at Nashotah until 1871, during which time he was also engaged in active parish duty as Rector at Kenosha, and afterward as associate Rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee. In the last-named year he was chosen to the Rectorship of St. James Church, Chicago. At the time of his accession to this charge the *American Churchman* was merged into the Hartford *Churchman*, the editor of the former becoming an editorial contributor to the columns of the consolidated journal. Shortly after the Chicago fire, in which St. James' Church was destroyed, he came to the East on business connected with his former parish, and while in this City received a call to his present charge, the duties of which he assumed in January, 1872. A few months later he became editor in chief of the *Church Journal and Gospel Messenger*, the Metropolitan organ of the Episcopal Church in the United States. In this last capacity it has been his good fortune to impart to the columns of that strongly conservative publication a freshness and vigor to which it has long been a stranger.

Dr. Thompson has published a number of works upon the current theological and secular topics of the day, all of them distinguished for their trenchant and original style, as well as for their thorough identification with the present phases of religious discussion. Among the best known works of which he is the author are, *First Principles, Unity and Its Restoration, Absolution, The Gospel of the Kingdom,* and *Sin and Its Penalty.* Several of these have run through many editions, and are still in constant use in parish work. He has also published a volume of essays entitled *Copy*, and several collections of short sketches at various times. In principle, as well as practice, Dr. Thompson is a Broad Churchman of the most liberal type.

RENDERING AN ACCOUNT UNTO GOD.

By Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson.

The services at Christ Church yesterday were particularly interesting. The choir has been completely reorganized, and consists of Mr. Pearce, organist; Mrs. Kemlon, contralto; Mr. Humphreys, tenor; Mr. Wood, tenor; Mr. Metcalfe, basso, and Mrs. McKenzie, soprano. The sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, from the text:

"So then every one of us shall give an account of himself unto God."—Romans, xiv., 12.

He said: Christianity holds a man's personality sacred. We are made in the image of the great Person, the "I Am," the only independent and real existence, therefore we have this gift of personality. We stand in a measure alone, as God stands alone. We are never lost in crowds. The societies in which we are, and in which we move and live, exist not for themselves, but for the individuals within them. The family is for the members of the family, the State for the citizens of the State, and the Church for the members of the Church. Even these three divine organizations are worth just the value that they have in creating individual life, individual salvation, and individual perfection. This text, as you see, goes on the theory of revelation all through. It is the announcement of a personality so strong that it passes through all life, and out into the life to come. Every man must answer for himself. St. Paul is writing to members of the Church, members of the State, and members of the community—men surrounded by various social ties and bonds and circumstances, and yet he assures them that in all this they are not lost; that every man of them stands alone, and that, finally, he must answer for himself to God. At the very first we see that there is excluded from that statement everything that looks like direction, or looks like submission of human will. A man's will is his own, under God, and I say freely that a system of education that undertakes to break down the will is a foul and a bad system, and can only lead to bad. A father and mother that suppose it to be their duty to break a child's will, as we sometimes hear people say, is doing not God's work but the devil's. A child has a right to have its will trained and guided and helped, but never broken down, and the parent or teacher who undertakes to impose, simply because he has the power to impose, another will on the child, and exercising on his part an arbitrary self-will, is not acting in God's way at all, but in Satan's. As to a religious life, it is the same. The confessional that undertakes to bring any man's will into submission to the will of another man, to impose on him the opinions or sentiments or conscientious feelings of another, is so far destroying God's work, and is subversive of all Christian teaching. One has the right to all the advice and guidance and help that can be given, by another, but when it comes to breaking down a will, to changing a personality and imposing by mere arbitrary power on the conscience and sense of right or the will of another, the man who does it is doing what the Lord Himself never does. He guides men up to the very limit where self-control stands, and beyond that God Himself does not go. There must be willing service and willing hearts, and God guards most carefully the personality of the creatures he has made. Let us see for what we are responsible, for what we must answer personally to our God. In the first place, we are responsible for our newspapers. It is a fact which is drifting out of the minds of Americans that the individual man or woman is responsible for his or her opinions. We have something that we call public opinion, and it supposes that it is a man's business to go with it. I need not tell you that public opinion very often, we may say in the majority of instances, is public folly, public nonsense, public stupidity, and public ignorance. You may take the press of any of our great cities for a week, and see its utterances on questions as they arise, see what is cast into it or shoveled into it, as it were, from all hands. Anonymous communications from this man and that concerning gossip are all thrown in indiscriminately, and a public opinion created. Men forming their opinions from these statements, this idle, foolish gossip, and this blindness and ignorance and shallowness, why, it is preposterous. The man who forms his convictions by the general drift of opinion possesses a mere colorless mind, a mind washed out by the incessant sweep of this emptiness until it is not able to entertain an opinion worth uttering. I know of no state of civilization in which men have ever lived where the tendency to give society and public opinion the right to mould the opinions of individuals was so great as it is among us at the present time. This tide of public opinion sweeps everything before it, and a man is brought up to fancy that if he resists it he will be sure to be overwhelmed. We are cowards, we Americans, before any public clamor. We suppose that everything succeeds by popular clamor. We can't get up a reformation or any great religious movement without having it published in all the newspapers and "hurrah" about it, and whether it be a temperance movement or anything else, it must be all done with shrieks and cries, and it dies out in nine days always. But meanwhile if any rash person undertook to have an opinion of his own, and in these cries and noises had ventured to say that it would amount to nothing, what would become of that irrational creature? It would not only be that he would be execrated by the men, but the women would have torn him to pieces. They all say, We are shrieking this way, and shall you not shriek with us? And so it comes to be that even our ablest men have no opinion. They are merely the froth on the surface that drifts with the tide, and they are the strongest men apparently, because they are on the top. The notion that a really strong man should stand and stem this tide and breast this clamorous sweep never enters the head of any one now. A man must go with the tide of public opinion, and the wise and successful study its temper and give expression to its thoughts just a moment before every one else is prepared to utter them also. The man who does not act from his own opinions independently, who merely takes the drift of the community in which he lives, or the drift of the time, is doing dishonor to his own nature, to his own personality, and to his own manhood. He is not a man at all; he finally has no opinions and does not deserve to have any. He does not take the trouble to form them, and the last paper he has read or the last story he has heard is his opinion. He thus becomes at last a nuisance to all thoughtful people, because what he calls his opinions are known before to every one. He is doing violence to his manhood, and committing high treason to his own personality, for every man should study enough himself and take care to have an opinion upon any subject that is worth having an opinion upon. He should look below the surface and do some thinking of his own, and have independence and manliness enough to stand by his opinion, and to value at its worth this idle cry of the mob. When a man's opinions become serious, when they are not merely on the surface, but when they actually become moral or religious opinions, or convictions, that in any way go to the roots of a man's life, then surrender to these influences would render him guilty before God as he is guilty before himself. There can be no excuse for him in a case of that kind. He has no right to take a moral opinion from the general community in which he lives, or to take the moral opinions of the age in which he exists. God will hold him responsible for his own conscience, for his own judgment, and for his own acts based on that judgment. A man is not only held responsible for his opinions but for his faith. Now, half of us do not really grasp the idea that a man is responsible for his religious opinions. There are a great many, I know, who take what is given them. Their parents believed in a certain doctrine, and they accept it and live the lives of their parents over again. Now, a religious faith is a very precious as well as a very substantial thing. A man's faith cannot be good for much unless he has won it at the point of the sword. It is something to be fought and something to be worked for, and therefore something to be prized when possessed. You can make no excuse for a false faith by any appeal to circumstances, while God gave you brains and heart and power to do your own thinking. It will not answer to say, I accepted this man's conclusions or that man's opinions, or this book swayed my sentiments, or I was placed under circumstances which controled my action; nothing of the sort. If yours has been a wrong belief, it leads, as it inevitably does, to bad practices, and you alone are responsible, for no other man can stand and bear the blame. We are not made, as people sometimes say, by circumstances, unless we understand it as the opposition to circumstances. Men are not governed by circumstances as the dead branches are governed by the stream. No man was ever yet made by yielding to circumstances, and if you endeavor so to make a man you must place him in opposition to them. He must fight and master them, and render them submissive to his will. So with a man's faith; it is not a matter of circumstance; it never can be anything but a matter of his own winning. Here is my faith; I have it because with God's help and in God's name I gained it. I have fought for it; I have prayed and contended with myself and with all powers of evil. It is not a second-hand faith, and nothing that the tide could drift to me. It is something I have contended for like a man and won. So we are responsible to God for our own actions, and every man must give an account of himself for his life. That is a hard thing to say—the hardest of the whole, after all—for we live in a tempting world, and the tendency of the heart is to be yielding and genial, and to comply with the suggestions and requests of friends. It is not always easy to assume a hard expression, to put one's self in an attitude of resistance and to say No. It does not put human nature apparently in its most pleasant aspect. We are pleased rather to say Yes; it is an amiable trait in our character which we all like, and yet it is the road to ruin in thousands of cases. There are times and places where, unless a man can put his foot down and say No, and say No again; unless he can make his face hard as flint and resist the solicitations of friendship and social and political affections that are brought to bear upon him, he is ruined. Again and again it comes to a man to make that choice, and to go in the road to salvation or ruin. But I say this is not the most pleasant aspect of human nature, this resisting temper. But what can you do about it, and how can you get along otherwise? Do we not all know that surrounding every life there are voices to mislead, and that these voices come with the kindest accents. They come from the lips of friends and neighbors and those we love. They say, Why so straight-laced and particular? there is no special harm in this. Such voices come to the young, especially when they enter a large city, and they are told to lay aside their straight-laced notions from home, and do as others do. Why should you not do as others? they say; and yet comes the conviction that compliance will end badly. For the whole tendency round us is downward. Can any man show me a city in this or any other country where the moral tone of the people is high and noble and self-denying? Is there anywhere a city anything like the ideal laid down in God's Word? Are fashion and frivolity Christian? Are self-indulgences Christian? Is the fight and shuffle about us to surround ourselves with all pleasing things, and keep away all unpleasant things, which was the sin of the rich man when Lazarus lay at his door—is that high Christian morality? Is the business of this or any other city conducted on high moral principles? Are there not influences brought around a man who brings high notions into business life, that he cannot conduct his business and prosper on those notions? that the standard he sets up is such as no man can live on? that it is a mere question of time when he goes down if he undertakes to be a man of integrity, of high principle, of careful attention to the dictates of his own conscience and God's stern law? And then the temptation is that it comes in that shape to say Why resist? You are but one of a hundred or a thousand, why stand up alone against the opinions of others? Why do you undertake to say that our lives, socially or in a business way, are not as good as they ought to be? Who are you, preacher or prophet, that sets up yourself in opposition to us? You don't say so in words, but you do when you refuse to follow us. And yet a man must do this sort of thing or perish. He must do it for two reasons. In the first place, in order that he may not become, as the vast mass of the people have become, mere ciphers in sentiment or opinion, so that you can get them by the dozen who dare not say what is not fashionable, and dare not do anything except the tide about them does it. I say he must make up his mind to that—to be a man, and not a mere bubble, that is drifted down the stream and ends in nothing. To be loyal and true to his manhood he must be able to stand upon his own feet, to have his own moral principles, his own opinions of what is right and wrong, and about what is expedient, and to stand by these and cling to them as part of his own birthright. Of course that is the smaller reason, but the real reason that lies beyond is that he must give an account of himself to God for all his life. There is no sheltering himself behind fashion or anything else, and I know that thousands of people expect to escape hell because there are so many going there. They will be lost in the crowd. A strange idea, truly. But God, the great judge of all, cannot be deceived, and we will be called to account for the growth and development of our personal manhood, and how much there is of it, how much left that was not washed away, how much real strength of purpose, settled conviction of opinion and of faith, and a firm determination of will remains to make this man a perfect man according to God's fashion. But yet we are so constituted that we must have a pattern, and God does not deprive us of that necessity. We are all imitating, and we must have some one to imitate, and God has made a provision which we know of. We all know the pattern after which this personality must be made. It is Jesus we are to imitate, and in that imitation the necessities of our nature are considered. We do, indeed, bend submissively to the will of another, but we are submitting our opinions to the Divine opinions, and instead of our uncertainty we obtain a divine and fixed faith. Instead of following our own course we are following His. But God has reconciled the problem, because in doing so we are, step by step, fixing more firmly our own personality, our own nature, and we become daily more and more the masters of ourselves as we yield to the mastery of Christ. Brethren, think of these things in the beginning of another year of study; resist all the voices of temptation that will come to you; meet manfully all the frivolities that surround you, all the shallowness and emptiness of life; and, basing your opinions solely upon the teachings of Christ, be true to Him and to your own manhood. Try not to make the best of two worlds, for you cannot. God will not be cheated; He will not have half a heart. You cannot serve God and mammon, or God and pleasure and fashion. The Lord God Omnipotent wants a whole heart, and not the beggarly part left after the heart has been squeezed dry by the world. Stand and answer for yourself. No concealment; no getting behind church responsibilities or the opinions of the time, your family, or your neighborhood; but you stand to answer for yourself, and I tell you it is the Christian stand and the manly stand. It becomes you as Christians and as men to stand upon your own feet, to be masters of your own opinions and lives, and to be, in fact as in name, followers of Jesus. If you could but create once more again, over all this land and world, thousands and thousands of men who had two feet of their own to stand on and voices to express their own opinions, there may be brighter and better hopes for the land and for the world.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS CONTRASTED.

From the Utica Herald, Sept. 26.

We intend that the people shall not be in ignorance as to the relative merits of the administration given them by the Republican Party up to 1867, and during the last two years, and the four years of Democratic rule under John T. Hoffman. They are already pretty familiar with the details of Gov. Dix's term. They are well aware that not one executive act of his has received the criticism of his opponents. They are aware that many of these acts have wrung from them reluctant praise. They are aware that this is especially true in the matter of his appointments and his vetoes. These are the most vital points among the duties of a Governor. By appointment, Dix has raised every office in his gift above partisanship, making capacity and character the only tests. By his vetoes, Gov. Dix has stopped every case of questionable legislation before it reached the statute-books. But the greatest triumph of his administration is the management of the finances. Under Gov. Hoffman an illegal deficit of $6,500,000 was incurred in the sinking fund. Exactly to that extent have the people been compelled to submit to additional taxation as a recompense for Democratic administration. A rigid economy and a strict observance of law has enabled the Republican administration, in less than two years, to make good this deficit and to bring the sinking fund back to $15,000,000, the full amount required by law. The reports of the Controllers show that in the four years of Democratic administration the payments from the general fund reached $10,000,000 a year. Under Republican administration, payments from this fund have never exceeded $5,000,000 a year. In four years the Democratic State Government doubled the expenditures from this fund, which have to be paid by taxation. These facts are taken from the public ledgers. They are established by long columns of figures, covering the State accounts through years. They are unanswerable. They demonstrate that a change in the State administration will be a surrender of one which has been concededly economical and pure, to give place to another under the auspices of a party which has employed power previously to force the State into debt, and to double its expenses. The contrast which we have outlined is so marked, and its influence is so wholly one-sided, that it has had its effect before the canvass has fairly begun. It inspired the delegates to the convention with a confidence more complete than ever marked a Republican State Convention before. It shone out in every speech. It lent a new ring to every cheer. To be right is to be unassailable. To be right is to be nerved to unusual offensive effort. The Republican Party was never more in the right than in this Fall's campaign.

DIVORCE IN TENNESSEE.

A Memphis paper says: "We all know that the great mass of negroes are ignorant and credulous, and are ready to believe anything told them by the white Republicans," and tells its white readers this story: "We understand that the white Radicals of this city have instigated several negro women to petition for a divorce because their husbands voted the Democratic ticket at the August election. There is a hard-working Conservative negro in this city who always has a few hundred dollars in bank. He was living in perfect harmony with his wife, but a few nights since he went home and found his doors barricaded. His wife sternly refused him admission, on the ground that he had voted the Democratic ticket, and thereby showed a desire to place her and her children back into slavery. He next visited the bank, and found that his wife had checked out $50, which amount she had paid to a lawyer to procure a divorce from her husband for the crime of voting the Democratic ticket."

UNPROFITABLE LARCENY.

John Gaylor and James Mackerson attacked Thomas Flynn, in Washington street, on Saturday night, and cut out the pocket of his coat. They got no spoils, however, as Mr. Flynn had no valuables in that or any other pocket. Officer O'Shea, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the two men, and yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Murray held them in $500 bail each, charged with assault with intent to steal.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

THE STATE CONVENTION REVIEWED—THE BROOKS-BAXTER DIFFICULTY—INDORSEMENT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS DENOUNCED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Republican Party in Arkansas has spoken through its convention, and, as ever in the past, when Republicans met to discuss national and State politics, its words are to the point. The convention was large, and harmony prevailed in all its councils. Senator S. W. Dorsey presided over the convention in a dignified and impartial manner, but his work was rendered easy by the unanimity and enthusiasm that prevailed. An address was adopted clearly setting forth the situation, giving a concise review of all that has been done in Arkansas since its reconstruction, and making a comparison between "carpet-bag" Republican rule and that of the ancient Democracy. It shows the status of the present Administration, and, with clear, incisive words, points out the errors of Attorney General Williams in his opinion upon the Brooks-Baxter case, and shows the law that should govern Congress in its action upon Arkansas matters.

The State policy is defined in the following resolution:

That the late so-called Constitutional Convention recently assembled, having been called by a revolutionary Legislature, without warrant or authority of law, and in violation of the existing constitution of the State, all acts had and done by that convention, as well as those of the Legislature which called it, are revolutionary, null, and void, and it would be both improper and impolitic for the Republican Party to place men in nomination as candidates for any of the offices provided for by said so-called convention.

Holding, as the Republicans of the State do, that Mr. Brooks is the legal Governor of the State, expelled from his position by an armed and revolutionary mob, that all acts done claiming to be of the State since his expulsion from the State-house are revolutionary, they could not take any part in the election without condoning these acts and becoming participants in what they deem rebellion and revolution, and they therefore wisely refrain, leaving to Congress the settlement of the vexed question, and trusting to its wisdom to decide rightly.

Fully equal to the occasion, and well knowing that only in that way could the colored people of the South attain or maintain their rights, the Civil Rights bill was fully indorsed in the following resolutions:

That we return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Senate of the United States for its zealous efforts in securing the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and we request the House of Representatives of the United States to pass the Senate bill, and thus settle for all coming time a prejudice founded on hate, and unworthy a people that profess to favor the political and civil equality of all men before the law; that in the colored race at the South we have, since reconstruction, ever found a naturally peaceful and industrious people, zealous and devoted lovers of the National Government, and faithful allies of Republicanism, and we demand, as a necessary condition of their security against prejudice and violence, that the National Government enforce in their behalf the full and complete guarantees of the Federal Constitution; that in order to give full effect to the provision of the Constitution of the United States which provides that Congress shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, it is the duty of Congress to see to it that the State Governments are administered by the officers elected by the people in accordance with existing laws.

Whatever may be the opinions elsewhere, we who live upon the spot know that in the Civil Rights bill and kindred legislation alone rests the future of the colored race in the South. A prejudice, born of hatred, and fanned into flame by misrepresentation and slander, will ever prevent their receiving equal civil rights unless the strong arm of the National Government intervenes to secure them. This is demanded by every consideration of right and justice, and the Republicans of Arkansas second the demand by their unanimous action.

The call for the Southern Republican Convention at Chattanooga was fully indorsed, and fifty delegates from among the leading Republicans of the State, representing the old Union element, the "carpet-baggers," and the colored men, were nominated.

Resolutions denouncing the slanders of the Democratic press in stating that Republicans were endeavoring to excite a war of races, and placing the responsibilities for the murders and outrages committed in the South where it rightfully belongs, upon the leaders of the Democratic Party, were adopted, as was a similar resolution in regard to the slanders disseminated by the agent of the Associated Press of this city.

Senator Dorsey was placed upon the Republican National Committee, and the convention adjourned amid great enthusiasm. Last night an immense Republican mass-meeting was held, at which Senator Clayton delivered a powerful speech. He was followed in short but telling speeches by Hon. W. J. Hynes and Gen. Edwin Bancroft. The Congressional nominations were made yesterday and to-day. In the First District Hon. W. H. Rogers, of Helena, was nominated; in the Second, Hon. John M. Clayton, President of the State Senate; in the Third, Hon. W. J. Hynes, present Congressman at large, and in the Fourth, Capt. Charles Sanders.

THE MISSING BRINK BOY NOT FOUND.

The *Saratogian* of Saturday says: "There appears to be a mystery connected with the boy in Greenfield who was supposed to be the missing son of Mr. Brink, of Brooklyn. That gentleman, with Deputy Sheriff D. S. Gilbert, visited Greenfield, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in finding the boy. On approaching the lad, Mr. Brink was impressed that he was his son, but afterward found to the contrary. The close resemblance between them for a moment baffled the father's scrutiny. A photograph of the Brink boy is a correct likeness of the mysterious Greenfield boy, yet it appears they are two separate and distinct persons. The wearing apparel worn by one when last seen answers to the description of the garb of the other—all of which is a strange coincidence. The boy is about ten or eleven years of age, and is kept by an old woman of sixty years, who watches him with an eagle eye, and will not allow him out of her presence, fairly shadowing his movements. Those who have been fortunate enough to see him positively affirm that he is not her son, and are candid in their belief that she is paid by some person to keep his whereabouts a secret. The boy said that he formerly resided at Brooklyn, and afterward contradicted himself by naming other places. His apparent dread of the woman seems to paralyze his speech. His language and general address indicate almost conclusively that he was born in other than the rural districts. Whatever the object of it may be, the woman and boy change their boarding places very frequently."

NEW-ENGLAND BOATING ASSOCIATION.

The first movement toward the formation of a boating association among the New-England colleges was taken by Amherst on Thursday last, when the directors of the College Association were directed to correspond with Harvard and Yale in the interest of such an association. The Amherst boating-men also voted to hold a regatta at Hatfield, this Fall. The debt of the college navy was found to be about $260, which it was thought could be covered by calling in the subscriptions now due the Boating Association. Thomas Reeves was chosen Commodore of the navy; Charles Arnd, Vice Commodore for the senior class; H. Smith, Senior Director, and A. S. Smith, Commodore of the sophomores.

A CONSCIENTIOUS JUROR.

A singular case which occurred many years ago in one of the rural towns of Vermont is thus described by the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*: "Capt. A. shot and killed a dog belonging to his neighbor, Smith. This act was charged upon one G., and a suit was brought against him to recover damages. The case was tried by a jury before a Justice of the Peace, and Capt. A. sat as a juror. Circumstantial evidence was presented to prove that G. shot the dog, and the jury agreed to return a verdict of 'Guilty.' Several years after the trial Capt. A. acknowledged that he killed the dog, and defended his course in rendering a verdict of 'Guilty' against G. on the ground that his juror's oath required him to decide the case according to law and evidence, and it was fairly proved, he said, that G. killed the dog."

NEW RIG FOR THREE-MASTED SCHOONERS.

Capt. Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, has recently invented a new rig for three-masted schooners, which, it is claimed, can also be used for propellers requiring considerable sail, but which is particularly designed for the first-named class of vessels. With respect to the economy of the rig, Capt. Forbes estimates a saving of several hundred dollars in the size of the masts, the absence of large hoops and blocks, heavy gaffs, and in the canvas, inasmuch as only the two lower staysails and the jib need be of the heaviest. The booms being unincumbered by the sails when furled, can be used for cargo derricks. The sails all furling on the masts are more out of the way in port; [illegible]

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

WELL-ATTENDED SERVICES.

SKETCHES OF THE SEVERAL DISCOURSES DELIVERED—SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Many favorable circumstances united to make yesterday a notable day to the church-going people of the Metropolis. The weather, though warm enough to suggest the commencement of Summer rather than its departure, was exceedingly pleasant. The season had become far enough advanced to have brought back absent Pastors, and those of their charge who linger latest in their country haunts, and some of the church edifices that have been undergoing repairs and improvements were again reopened. About the sermons delivered there is a freshness that indicates late rest to the preachers, and a vigor that is best inspired by temporary absence from the exacting duties of their office.

In all the churches the attendance was much larger than at any time since the commencement of the Summer. Many of the sermons were instinct with practical suggestions. Departing from the usual doctrinal discourses, some of the clergymen took up the life around them and applied to it their views of practical Christianity. They seem to find, too, sufficient to command their most earnest attention. Dr. John Hall points out the necessity of a stricter observance of the Sabbath; Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson treats of the evil influences of a bad public opinion, and others dwell upon men's conduct in everyday affairs. Sketches of several discourses will be found below.

"AND WE WILL NOT FORSAKE THE HOUSE OF OUR GOD."

By Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth street, was overcrowded yesterday morning considerably before the hour of opening the services. The singing was, as is usual in this church, by the congregation, led by a chorister and supported by the organ. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. John Hall. He read, as introductory to his sermon, the latter part of the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, which is filled with the renewed obligations the Israelites took upon themselves to obey the laws of God. The sermon was an application of their example to the present day. The text was the concluding words of the chapter, "And we will not forsake the house of our God," after announcing which Rev. Dr. Hall spoke substantially as follows:

In 1638 there occurred an event in Scotland which bears a very close likeness to that related in this book of Nehemiah. Charles I. had been unscrupulously using every means at his disposal for the overthrow of the national institutions, having been instructed that they were unfavorable to despotic government. He had taken counsel, and had determined at all risks that he would oppose the reformed religion. Therefore, the national covenant was drawn up, and sent to Granville Church, in Edinburgh, ministers and other persons in authority, appending their signatures, and significantly writing their names in their blood. They pledged themselves and all they had to defend what had become so dear to them. It did not seem to them as though all the rest of their blessings and privileges were worth anything, if they could not have the religion they so much wanted. So they entered into their "national covenant," an act which has not been without its influence upon English-speaking peoples throughout the world. And there is this further similarity between the two covenants. In both instances there have been sad defections afterward, and in neither case was the high ideal realized which had been set up. And yet great benefits were realized in both cases.

It is worth our while to study the situation of the Israelites when they made this covenant. The nation was being reconstructed and the institutions which had been neglected and destroyed were being renewed. The leaders of the people understood that there could be no stability without worship. They knew that the life of the nation could only be supported by its being in living contact with the God of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob. As a people they would not have been worthy of preservation otherwise. So they determined in the very first instance upon the maintenance of divine worship. Their leaders were few in number and comparatively poor. Yet they gave generously for the support of the national religious institutions. In this they set an example for all time. Those employed in the service of God have a business side to their lives, and they are not at liberty to shrink from bearing the equitable burdens of life. They are bound to be conscientious upon that side as upon all others. There can be no greater reproach of a class than to say it is very religious but that it is almost impossible to get anything satisfactory from them. It was also necessary that there should be systematic instruction, and we have a most graphic picture of the manner in which that instruction was obtained. Very much in the same way, indeed, that ministers are "called" at this day. The congregation was a model one. It included "both men and women, and all that could hear with understanding." It was not of a kind that grows impatient with long services, for "the ears of all the people were attentive." Even the means of instruction did not differ wholly from those now used. Ezra stood upon a pulpit of wood and opened the book in the sight of all the people. He began with prayer, but it was not merely a minister's service, for all the people prayed. Then, too, the manner in which the word was given was admirable. It was a model pulpit as well as a model congregation. They "read distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." The people were made to feel that not what Ezra or Nehemiah said or thought was important, but what God had written in the Book. "Well, but," says some one, "that must have been a dreary, unimpressive service." Test it by its results—"All the people wept." It was God who knoweth the heart speaking to the heart. "But these Jewish services must have been very sad; they must have overshadowed the people with something like depression." But it was not so. The instructors bade the people "to go their way, to eat the fat, to drink the sweet." Those Jewish Sabbaths could not have been the times of gloom that so many Christians think they were and that the Christian Sabbaths ought to be. They were days of joy when social feeling was consecrated unto God.

Let us look at some points which are allied to the promises to which they pledged themselves. In the first place they pledged themselves to cleave in the future to the law of Moses. They had learned the folly of their course and determined not to repeat it. Is it necessary for me to inculcate this same lesson upon you? God is as wise in this respect as in all others. Wise men know that if they would be healthy they must obey the laws of health. Merchants obey the laws of commerce, and every man knows that the only way to social distinction is to obey the laws of society. On the same principle there are certain divine laws to which we must learn submission if we would have the divine favor. O, children of godly parents, O children of godly communities, obey the Lord God of your fathers. In the second place they pledged themselves against mixed marriages,—"That they would not give their daughters unto the people of the land, nor take their daughters for their sons." These mixed marriages were not only forbidden as such but they interfered with certain religious rites, such, as, for instance, circumcision. The observance of these would be impossible after they had been drawn into such alien unions. Religion is a thing which permeates all our life, even all our social life, and our social life reacts upon our religious life. Every person before making social connections should ask, How will they affect my religion? Much misery, many aching hearts, much anguish have been caused by the disregard of so obvious a principle as this. In this, also, as in many other things, Christians may learn the operation of great principles from the experience of the Hebrews. In the next place they pledged themselves to the observance of the Sabbath. "If the people of the land bring wares or any victuals on the Sabbath day to sell, that we will not buy it of them on the Sabbath, or on the holy day." In this respect also we have a lesson to learn. The Sabbath comes to us from the Jews. It is connected most intimately with our morality as a people. We must imitate Ezra and Nehemiah in their resolve about the Sabbath. It is easy to see how temptation came to that people. The whole nation was only about 42,000 in number. Those who did business on the Sabbath with the surrounding people had so far an advantage over their competitors. The obvious way—and a fair one for all—was to pledge themselves unanimously. So there is need of concerted action among Christian people to-day. In a great many branches of trade wares are still freely exposed for sale on the Sabbath, and in most cases they are things it is possible as well as advisable to do without. Amusement is offered on the Sabbath, and the cars run freely. O, brethren, if history teaches anything it is that the morality of a people is intimately associated with this requirement of Sabbath-keeping. Read your newspapers to-morrow morning. (I do not see how any one can do it without a blush,) and you will find the record of abundant deeds of violence and bloodshed by the shameless desecrators of God's holy day. It is bad enough that they should ruin themselves; they also disgrace us as a people. In the next place, they systematically arranged for the maintenance of divine worship. They decided to keep up in full the service of the temple. One-third of a shekel was to be given by each man in terms to be decided by lot, and the people and the priests alike were bound. The priests gave one-tenth of all they had. In this they set an example for us. The building of churches, the maintenance of divine service, is incumbent upon us also, and it will be bad for us when we renounce it. Yet there is even now a large proportion of religious wanderers, persons who have no religious connection, persons who are dependent for the enjoyment of religious services upon the charity of their fellow-worshipers. Yet these very persons are among the most voluble critics of ministers and their actions. They forget that if all were like them there would be no ministers at all. The practical use of the house of God is to acquaint its frequenters with the way of life, and to fill their hearts with a clear knowledge of God's truth. You may say a man may learn that in a comparatively short time. But test the matter by the facts. There are large numbers who have regularly attended God's house, and whose ignorance upon this subject is most distressing. They treat the Bible like a railroad guide lying upon a convenient table. It is always there, ready to be called upon when wanted, and they do not meanwhile burden themselves with the information it contains. But oh! consider how the necessity arises, at times when not expected, and in ways not expected. How important, then, that we should not only possess this knowledge, but that we should even be possessed by it. But one may say: "Positively I hear nothing that I had not heard before." That may be true, and yet it is more likely to be evidence of bad hearing than of bad preaching. Even supposing it to be true, the church is the place to praise God, and to magnify him. It does not matter that we gain no new ideas—the church affords a place for praise. So let us, dear brethren, pledge ourselves that we "will not forsake the house of our God."

Ten days ago, in Boston, as I was coming away from the city, I met a clergyman. That night that clergyman was drowned, twelve hours after I had clasped him by the hand. Ought I not to have warned him to avoid the dangerous place? Now, you who only casually frequent the house of God, or who are drawn to it by no better motive than mere curiosity, if this book be true, and I believe it to be true, I beseech you to be on your guard. You are in danger. You are in imminent peril, in peril of everlasting ruin. What ought I to say to you? What ought ministers everywhere to say to you, but to tell you this and to urge it upon you again and again. It is absurd to rest the claims of the pulpit upon any other basis than this. It is idle to expect politicians to go to church to learn about the Autumn campaign, or actors to see displays of passion, or professors to hear dabblings in matters with which they are familiar. But I do expect all these classes to be attracted by preaching about Christ. I do expect all men, no matter what their peculiarities or advantage, because they are immortal, to listen to the preaching of God's word.

Now, there is an invitation, brethren, which it is the privilege of ministers to give. There is little joy in denouncing flagrant sins. There is little joy in tearing the mask from the faces of false men. But there is a clear, positive joy in being able to stand up and tell men God has given us eternal life. This invitation to eternal life I give you in His name. You have a right to it. Oh, accept it.

May God bless that truth to us and help us not to forsake the house of our God.

WHAT IS SIN?

By Rev. Chauncey Giles.

The second of a course of sermons on the forgiveness of sins and the nature of sin was delivered yesterday by Rev. Chauncey Giles in the New Jerusalem Church, (Swedenborgian,) Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The text was:

"The soul that sinneth it shall die."—Ezekiel xviii., 4.

He said: What is sin? It seems an easy question to answer. We feel its effects within us, and its terrible consequences around us. The history of the world is a record of its direful nature. The whole course of human life is blackened and blighted by it. These are the effects of sin: but what is sin itself? The Lord tells us that sin is death. The Bible is filled with revelations of its character and consequences, and the means which the Lord has provided and used to oppose and remove it from the universe. But in all these expositions it is presented in its terrible effects rather than in its essential nature. The question we need to address ourselves to is not the effect or the punishment of sin, but what it is in itself. Sin has been defined as "any violation of or want of conformity to the law of God." So it is. But what kind of law? An arbitrary law like an act of the Legislature or an edict of a sovereign? Or is it of the nature of a natural law? The difference between these two kinds of law is so great that we shall be led to very different, if not opposite, conclusions on the subject in its whole scope, as we take one or other of them. Here is where the doctrines of the New Church diverge from the doctrines held on this subject by Christians of every name. The common opinion is that the law man violated, and by violating which he brought sin and death into the world, is an arbitrary law, not inhering in man's nature and growing out of it, like the law of his relation to food, air and light, but imposed on man from time to time as human exigencies required; that the first law was given as a simple test of man's obedience. The Lord placed man in a paradise and told him he might eat of the fruit of every tree but one, and that he must not touch under pain of immediate death. No reason was given, or indication that there was anything in the nature of the fruit destructive to life. The Lord as an absolute sovereign had a right to subject man to any test he pleased, and to impose any penalty for disobedience. The idea of the arbitrary nature of divine law, which is fatal to all true knowledge of the Divine character and of man's relations to the Lord, runs through the whole scheme of theology as taught and believed by the first Christian Church. The condition of salvation and the whole doctrine of the forgiveness of sin grows out of its fruitful and fatal root. If the Lord could impose arbitrary laws upon man, with arbitrary penalties, He could make arbitrary conditions of remitting the penalties. He could do it from mercy, or punish a substitute and let the guilty go free. The whole idea of vicarious atonement is based on this idea of law. The New Church takes the other idea of law. Sin is violation of the laws of man's being, of the order and form of his nature. These laws inhere in his being, and it is impossible to disobey them without disturbing the order, harmony, and perfection of his life. In whatever form the outward commandment may be given, it is the expression of an internal principle of life inhering in the constitution of man's nature, and it cannot be violated without impairing man's integrity. The Lord did not forbid man to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil from caprice, or because He had a right to do it, or as a test of man's obedience. He knew whether man would obey or not. He forbade him to eat it because eating it would cause death. Man's spiritual nature bore such relations to the fruit of that tree that he could not eat of it and live, just as man's physical nature is so related to arsenic that he cannot eat it and live. This idea of law runs through all the doctrines of the New Church, and gives quality and form to them. Spiritual laws, like natural laws, are the order and method of the Divine operations. They are the relations of man to the Lord, determined by the Lord's nature and by man's. This truth is central to all our conceptions of the divine character, and of our understanding of our relations to the Lord. We must keep in mind that the Lord's purpose in the creation of man was to give His own life and all the blessedness it carries with it to man, and in the largest and richest possible measure. Consequently there could be no deviation in modes and processes without, to the extent of the deviation, defeating this purpose. The ways by which the Lord gives man his life are spiritual and natural laws in the same sense that the ways in which he creates an apple are laws of vegetable life. The mind acts according to an order as determinate as that by which the body acts, and all the forms of the mind, all its relations to the outward world, to the material body on one side, and to the spiritual world and to the Lord on the other, are adjusted in the nicest and most specific manner. Now we are prepared to answer the question, What is sin? It is a violation of those laws according to which man, as a recipient of life, is related to the Lord, who is the giver of life. It is any change in the will or understanding by which life is excluded or perverted, or its harmonious flow deranged. This principle applies to the material body as well as to the spiritual body; and it is by looking at the material body, which lies under the observation of the senses, that we can gain the clearest idea of sin, for there are physical as well as spiritual sins. For instance, the eye was made to receive the light and to be blessed with it, and become a blessing to the whole body. Its whole structure is most exquisitely adapted to the motions and properties of light. When it retains the form the Lord gave it it is righteous; it holds right relations to Him; it is holy, just, pure, single; it dwells in the light and the light in it; it is in unity with the Lord, and receives what He gives and gives what it receives from Him. Any deviation from its original perfection by which its function is impared is a sin, which is punished by indistinctness of vision. If it becomes inflamed and too sensitive to light, that is a sin, punished by the pain we suffer when the light flows into it. And we might extend this examination to the whole body, and wherever there is anything abnormal we should find that there is physical sin. Sin is the change in organic form from its original perfection. As a spiritual being man is an organized form, and that form is human, and all his thoughts and affections, all his ideas and conceptions, his loves and hates, his joys and sorrows, are the effects of the activities of these spiritual forms. They were made in the image of God and formed to receive life from Him in higher degrees than the material man, and were adjusted with infinite skill and precision to the nature of that life, to be moved by it and live in and from it, and be filled with joy and peace by its harmonies. Any deviation from the original pattern after which it was made obstructs and perverts the inflowing life. If the material eye must be so accurately adjusted to the light as to form a perfect image of material objects on its delicate canvas, what a miracle of perfection must the understanding, which is the spiritual eye, be to receive spiritual light and to present distinct and true conceptions of the forms and relations of spiritual things. The will bears the same relation to the spiritual body that the heart and arteries bear to the material body; it was formed to receive life from the Lord as the heart receives blood, and to give it back to the Lord and give it out to man as the heart gives the blood to the body. The primary and central law of life was and is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself." Man's whole spiritual structure was organized to act according to this law, as the lungs were formed to breathe the air. When man lived in obedience to this law his being was in the currents of the divine order, and every fibre in his nature responded to the inflowing life, and was moved into consenting harmonies which came to his consciousness as perceptions of the beauty and goodness of the divine character and the blessedness of interior joys. If man had remained in this condition and maintained those relations to the Lord which had been established by infinite wisdom, man would have eaten of the tree of life only, and there would have been no death. The Lord gave man the power to receive life in its true order—that is, to pass it back to the Lord and on to his fellow-man—or to withhold it and turn it to himself. He exercised this power. He began to love himself more than the Lord and the neighbor, and to claim life and its blessings as his own. The Lord gave him his life in such a manner that it seemed to be his own, and he claimed it for his own. Instead of looking up to the Lord he began to look down to himself. This resulted in a gradual change in his spiritual organization, for it is impossible to put any organ of the material or spiritual body to a different use from that for which it was designed without changing its form and injuring it. The hand was not made to handle molten iron. Apply this law to man's will. He began to use it in a manner directly the reverse of that designed by the Lord. The result was a change. Its receptacles closed toward the Lord and opened toward the world, excluding specifically spiritual life and receiving only natural life. This change resulted from disobedience to a divine law implanted within him, and not an arbitrary law. This change was sin—a spiritual disease as truly as paralysis is a physical disease—and resulted in spiritual death as paralysis of the vital organs causes physical death. The Lord did not inflict the punishment of death. It came because life was excluded, just as darkness comes when you shut your eyes. This exonerates the Lord from the imputation of being the cause of evil or the inflicter of its punishment, which is death. Life is not withdrawn by the Lord, it is excluded by man. We can see from this point of view that sin is not merely a wrong act, or any number of wrong actions, but a disordered and perverted condition of man's spiritual organization, which results in sinful acts. But the act is the effect of the sin and not the sin itself, and we can never see the subject in its true light so long as we can regard it solely from effects. We must look to causes, and from them we can learn the true nature of effects and the real distinction between good and evil. All our weakness, blindness, stupor, pain, sorrow, and death come from the want of conjunction and openness to the reception of life from the Lord. He does not withhold it; we close our minds against him. There is no remedy for this feebleness and death, but the readjustment of ourselves to the life and the reopening of our spiritual faculties to its reception. The Lord is the vine and we are the branches. By abiding in Him, and only by that can we bear fruit.

THE PENITENT THIEF.

By Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.

The first Sabbath Day services this Fall in the Memorial Presbyterian Church of New-York City occurred therein yesterday morning, under conduct of the Pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D. Three months have elapsed since this fine edifice, located on Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, was closed for necessary alterations. During that time the choir and organ loft has been lowered several feet, so as to bring choristers and preacher, behind whose platform the former are stationed, on a level. Other improvements of lesser magnitude have also taken place, and now the church, not yet three years old, is deemed one of the finest in the City. Yesterday, despite the absence from home of most of the regular congregation, the seats were well filled by a fashionable audience. The pulpit or rostrum was nicely decorated with floral devices, and the interior of the Memorial Church was perfectly fresh and clean.

After the regular Sabbath noon devotions of singing and prayer, Dr. Robinson preached a long sermon on "The Penitent Thief," from Luke, xxiii., 42 and 43: "And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into Thy Kingdom. And Jesus said unto him: Verily I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." The preacher began by remarking that nothing in the history of Christ's crucifixion was more wonderful than the carefulness with which the incidents one by one seem to pick up the almost unnoticed particles of prophecy. There was one prediction, for example, which said that when the Messiah should be cut off he should be "numbered among the transgressors." Pilate surely had no notion that he was answering and confirming Isaiah, seven centuries off, when he ordered out the two nameless malefactors for execution on Calvary the same hour that Jesus died. Forth from this, moreover, had come one of the noblest benedictions to the people of God. A soul was added to the invisible Church that day. A redeemed spirit was admitted among the inhabitants of heaven, and the announcement with which the Lord of Glory had given it a welcome had been the full gospel of redemption. That little conversation, which seemed so slight among such majestic events that only one of four evangelists remembered and recorded it, had proved the encouragement and help for scores of inquiring souls who might otherwise have thought themselves beyond hope. Dr. Robinson next reviewed the treatment received by our Savior at the hands of the populace and heathen soldiery, by whom he was surrounded in the hours preceding his crucifixion, and said that we might have been disappointed had Jesus deigned to reply. But it had been already written of the Messiah that "He was oppressed, and He was afflicted, yet He opened not His mouth; He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He openeth not His mouth." Still the story of the crucifixion went beyond this passive forbearance. By and by the two thieves took up the strain of remark. In Luke's gospel only one of them is represented as actually using the words of reproach and blasphemy. But from the remaining accounts there was reason to believe that both of them joined in it. But with a sudden changefulness of mood one of the malefactors turned upon his fellow, and afterward, filled with penitence, he addressed Jesus in the words of the text, and to that Jesus replied. As it was only with that appeal and reply the preacher and auditors were concerned, the former dismissed the general narrative with the remark that in the two thieves on Mount Calvary was a noticeable illustration of the manner in which two persons might differ as they advanced toward the awful shadows of eternity. Dr. Robinson next proceeded to analyze the two verses. The first evidence that grace was working in the penitent thief's heart was his humble petition for remembrance; next, he candidly acknowledged his sin, and in the same breath he vindicated Jesus, saying "This man hath done nothing amiss." He also openly asserted Christ's supremacy. He called him Lord, which meant, on the lip of a Jew, Jehovah. The preacher continued by discussing the character and mental powers of the penitent, whom, he said, might have been educated, and a fanatic in his opposition to Roman rule, and instinctively felt, on reading the threefold inscriptions on the cross, that for once the truth had been told, and that the central figure of that suffering group was really the Messiah—"Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." This man then accepted salvation on Christ's own terms. He simply said, "Lord remember me." This modesty of request reminds one of that gentle suggestion which Joseph made to Pharoah's chief butler as he left him in the prison to go back to his place in the palace, "Think on me when it shall be well with thee." The speaker also dwelt emphatically on the great faith of the crucified malefactor, who died in the full hope of the gospel. Dr. Robinson then suggested that Christians could gain the instructions offered by the text by grouping the various incidents of the narrative around certain familiar texts as their illustration. One of these is this: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling; it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do his good pleasure." It was useless to ask whether in the conversion of this penitent malefactor Divine sovereignty began first. There could be no explanation of so miraculous a change in temper and purpose unless we supposed the Spirit of God's grace wrought all these exercises of faith and penitence in the man's heart. But the thief might not have known that. He supposed he was acting out of his own unconstrained volitions. God helped him to will and to do; the rest of the salvation he intelligently worked out. And our care should be that when the Divine drawings begin we give not the Holy Spirit away. True repentance may be known by its fruits. He began with "carefulness;" he checked his heedless words of blasphemy. Then he set about clearing himself as in accordance with this passage of Holy Writ: "For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly government, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what clearing of yourselves, yea, what indignation, yea, what fear, yea, what vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge." True repentance forsook the sins and the company of the sinners. Then there was this text, also, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. This he said signifying what death he should die." Dr. Robinson said that it had been a curious speculative inquiry with some what could have been the moving agency which arrested the attention of this man. It was said that most likely the supernatural darkness over the land must have filled his mind with consternation. It has been conjectured that the unresisting attitude, and above all the pathetic petition of Jesus as the executioners nailed his limbs to the beams—the temper and tone in which he exclaimed, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do"—must have been what earliest opened his eyes to see that this was no common sufferer before him. Again, there was the text, "Wherefore he is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them," that is to say, anybody who will can be saved through Jesus Christ. Could man ever need a more striking and incontrovertible proof of this than was offered in the story of the penitent thief. If such a man could be received by grace, who was there that need be hesitating or backward? Prayer was the one unalterable condition of spiritual acceptance with our Maker. It was not possible for any man's soul to be saved unless he pray. Dr. Robinson continued: Finally, remember this as a text illustrated by the story: "For we are unto God a sweet savor of Christ, in them that are saved and in them that perish. To the one we are the savor of death unto death, and to the other the savor of life unto life." One thief was saved that day; one received greater condemnation. It was announced in this passage that the Gospel of Jesus Christ once clearly proclaimed never left any who hear it where it found them. It either relieved guilt or deepened it. It divided them into friends or foes of Christ. So whenever men procrastinated or put off surrender for some possible death-bed and quoted the experience of the dying thief for an apology, the temptation was irresistible to ask which dying thief, for there were two of them. One found the hour too late for repentance, and many a man had found the final hour too late for him. He could not give himself up to the [illegible] of faith; he could not bend his iron sinew of a will. There was only one case of dying repentance in the Bible, therefore no one ought to presume. There was one thing even more wonderful than the measureless grace with which our Lord saved the thief on the cross—the unexpected appearance of faith and penitence in the man. Let those remember who dare delay their peace-making with God in hope of a quiet, unworldly hour at the last, there will be needed a penitence and a trust so remarkable that not even inspiration had a second instance to offer. The Scriptures told us always that God's mercy could be trusted, but it must not be trifled with. The dying thief entered paradise that day; yes, true, but the other dying thief entered perdition that day. One vessel was moored to the Rock of Ages, but the other split on it, and was lost.

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

By Prof. R. H. Mather, of Amherst College.

At the Broadway Tabernacle Church, yesterday morning, Prof. R. H. Mather, of Amherst College, preached a sermon from the text, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, i., 16. It had been the custom of skeptics, he said, to sneer at the gospel of Christ, as written in the Bible, saying that it was good enough for savages and barbarians of the past, but could not stand the test of the civilization and enlightened views of the nineteenth century. But who was the man that wrote the words of the text? Was he a savage or barbarian, with simple intellect and partially trained mind? No; he was a man of the keenest intelligence and powerful grasp of mind. A man of culture himself, he was writing to a people celebrated for refinement and civilization over all the world, and whom even the present age will scarcely venture to call savages and barbarians. With the same learning, rare wisdom, and eloquence the great Apostle had spoken to the cultured Greeks at Corinth, one of the chief cities of that favored land. As a missionary Paul stands pre-eminent. The work of the missionary of the present as contrasted with that of Paul is as nothing, either in progress or results. Our own missionaries in going among people not of the cause of Christ show self denial, and often make great sacrifices, but they are supported by a great temporal power from behind, ready with sympathy and applause over the conversion of even one soul. Paul went almost alone—not among the Indians and South Sea Islanders, but among the great and proud cities of the then civilized world, far more bitter and dangerous in their hostility to the Gospel of Christ. His only power came from God and himself. The power within himself was the enthusiastic love in his heart for his cause. This, combined with a sense of duty and a keen, cool intellect, gave him the strength which influenced Felix and even the refined Agrippa. If his intellect was cool, his heart was not. His love and enthusiasm for the cause of Christ sufficiently attest this. Is not this same enthusiasm a lesson for us of the present day? Should not our hearts as well as our duty be in the religious cause we espouse? In worldly matters, in commercial or professional pursuits, we say a man will be successful because his heart is in his work. It is the same in matters spiritual as well as in material things. That machine-like Christianity which performs its duty only through fear or the hope of immediate benefits, is worthless compared with that which is actuated by love and gratitude. We cannot think of Paul as a cold Christian, leading in prayer. His religion was like a flowering and beautiful tree turning to the sun. Paul's was an exceptional character, when his remarkable consecration to the cause of Christ is considered. Men's minds are so influenced by the surroundings in which they live, they are so led by their national prejudices, that new ideas and action by them are well nigh impossible. Even those among us who are moved to love and admiration by the history and the character of Christ might have cried, "Crucify him," if we had lived in Judea at the time. While the noble Greeks were national bigots, looking with suspicion not only on foreigners, but upon each other when separated by a river or some other geographical boundary, the Jews were even more bigoted. Paul, with his great brain, had spent a lifetime in the advocacy of the old Jewish theocracy, but in the midst of all such influences the scales dropped from his eyes, and he embraced the Gospel of Christ with such fervor that his character seemed merged in that of Christ. It was this God-like quality which gave him the spirit to utter so boldly the words of the text to the Romans: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." The preacher apprehended that there was not so much divinity in our religion as existed among the founders of Christianity. Those founders doubtless erred in many things and on many points, but they, with their old theology, were mainly in the right. That theology is the strength of all and the power of God. We must accept it as a foundation for our superstructure if we would build in safety. Even as Paul, we must not be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, but love and cherish it with all our hearts, and with all our minds.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST.

By Rev. Mr. Kirkus.

Rev. Mr. Kirkus, Assistant Rector of Grace Church, preached yesterday at the morning service. He took his text from the twenty-first chapter of the Gospel of St. John, last verse: "And there were also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." He said that perhaps these words had been added by the Ephesian Church, for this was the disciple who testified of these things, and they knew his testimony to be true; or perhaps they had been added by St. John himself, by way of an appendix. However these things might be, they set forth a fact worthy of consideration, namely, the reticence of the New Testament history, and its value for not merely those things which it told us, but for those things which it did not. It was, he said, certainly worth while considering the fact that our natural curiosity had been so baffled and disappointed, and why so many questions were unanswered and likely to remain unanswered. There were many things we desired to know regarding our Lord, but concerning which the New Testament history did not satisfy our curiosity. We should like, for instance, to know something more about the mother of our Lord, about His infancy and boyhood, His personal appearance and his private life; about the period which elapsed between His crucifixion and resurrection, and about his apostles and friends. No doubt, a wish to know these things was, to a large extent, praiseworthy. But yet how very little was known concerning the mother of our Lord through the slender narrative of the New Testament, compared with the numerous legends concerning her. The Church of Rome could tell everything about the parentage of the Blessed Virgin, all the secrets of her life after our Lord's ascension, and how she was herself raised to an almost glorious position, and made Queen of the angelic hosts. This would be a splendid contemplation, no doubt, if we had but an atom of reality to build up so vast a structure. There was not, however. All those details of biography were, the preacher said, nothing better than the production of a pious ingenuity. There were good reasons, he added, for the reticence of the New Testament on these subjects, for a full knowledge of them would but detract from those things which belong to our spiritual life. That Jesus Christ was conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary was a matter we could not fathom, but still it was no greater mystery than the birth of any spirit into this world. When we spoke of the birth of the Lord Jesus Christ into this world, it was no doubt a great mystery, but no greater than that with which we were more familiar, but which we could in no way explain. What we really wanted to know was that he had a life like ours, and that he passed unscathed through all the perils to which our spirits are subjected. The same lesson, the preacher said, was forced upon us when we came to consider the infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in a like manner when we considered His private character and His personal appearance. There were two sets of legends concerning the personal appearance of Christ: one which represented Him as the despised and rejected of men, his face worn with care, and his whole person bowed down and prostrate. The other represented him as almost angelic in youth and beauty. The truth was that if we had a portrait, or painting, or figure of Christ revealing his exact features and their expression, we would be certain to be guilty of idolatry, and would begin to try with all our might and main after the flesh. There was only one thing which we needed to know of the private life of Christ. It mattered not whether he was a carpenter or a cellarer. Those details were unimportant; but what concerned us was to know how to bear ourselves in that state of life to which God had called us. Between the crucifixion and the resurrection of the Lord, how silent was the new Testament; and again, how little did we know of His Apostles beyond their names. We did not know where they went or what became of them after the ascension, except three or four of the most illustrious. God forbid that the memory of His saints should fade from us; but how true was the lesson conveyed in the silence of the New Testament on these subjects—a silence which taught us to regard the work that was done rather than the doers of the work, the truth that was preached rather than the instrument by which it was placed before the world—a silence which urged us to look not to the form but to the substance of our lives.

FIDELITY IN LITTLE THINGS.

By Rev. Dr. Holme.

At the Trinity Baptist Church, in Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, Rev. Dr. Holme, the Pastor, preached a sermon yesterday on "Fidelity in Little Things." The text selected was: "Faithful in that which is least"—Luke, x., 16. Dr. Holme dwelt upon the great importance to Christians of attention to what they too often considered to be little things in the requirements of the Church and their daily life. The life of most men, he said, is made up of little things. True faithfulness knows no distinction between great and small duties. From God's point of view there is no just distinction. Faithfulness in small duties, the preacher believed, is even greater than faithfulness in large ones. It is easy to surrender self in great things that occur once in a great while. It is ten times more difficult to attend to the many little things constantly occurring than to make a grand effort. Unfaithfulness in little things goes to make up the destruction of life. There are twenty clerks in a store, twenty workmen in a printing-office, twenty young men in a village; one of the clerks becomes a partner in the firm; one of the printers a foreman or proprietor, and one of the young men of the village a prominent trusted official or foremost in some other respect. Out of each twenty nineteen have failed. What is the cause of the failure? Unfaithfulness perhaps in ten thousand little things. They failed to perform ten thousand little acts of self-denial or of faith, or did not place due importance upon the virtue of punctuality. A lady once presented the sum of $150 to a missionary fund. It was the savings of a year from pennies which she had dropped from time to time in a box. When she did so she would say to herself: "'Tis but a penny," and, although she did not value the small coin at the time, at the end of the year the accumulation made a considerable sum. If people would only think of the small things in life, what grand results might be attained. "'Tis but a moment, 'tis but a cent, 'tis but a look, 'tis but a thought." A fortune, reputation, and character might be secured by faithfulness in such little things where unfaithfulness would bring failure. "Faithfulness in the least." Christ does not say be faithful in great things, but says be faithful in the least. "From my experience," Dr. Holme went on to say, "it may be safely asserted that nine people out of ten do not know the value of time, or the morality of a promise. Why is not an engagement to meet at 10:30 o'clock as sacred as any bond? Why is not the understanding that a church service or lecture commences at a given hour an acceptance as good as an agreement? And why are you not false to it by your tardiness? To lose our garments it is not always necessary that they should be stolen. Moths get among them and with their invisible teeth eat and render them worthless. It is not too much to say that in business as well as religion lack of punctuality is like one of the little moths that eat fine garments." Dr. Holme, after dwelling at length upon the great value of punctuality in all the affairs of life, took up another branch of his subject, which was "faithfulness in the minor courtesies of life," which some people believe to be among the "least things." He argued that the minor courtesies should be faithfully attended to. We should be polite and kind in words, tones, looks, and actions to dependents and children as well as to others. Dissimulation, he said, was considered by some a little thing. Men ought to be careful not to seem better than they are; they should be careful of little departures from the truth. It is by little acts of dishonesty, he said, we weaken our conscience and break down the barriers against the enemy. So it is by little acts of faithfulness we grow strong in good habits and prepare ourselves for faithfulness in great things. Would you, he asked, commit a theft? No. Yet, perhaps, if the conductor of a street-car did not happen to see you and call for your fare you would get off and say that it was his business and not yours. It was only five cents you kept which belonged to the railroad company, but the sin in the sight of God is as great as though you had robbed a bank. It is the little actions that often destroy the harmony of life. They are like discords in music. It was not necessary, to disfigure and destroy a mirror, to smash it with a sledge-hammer. The quicksilver might be scratched from the back of it with a needle. Its smooth surface might be marred with a diamond; it might be blurred by a breath. We must be careful of the surface of the mirror if we would not destroy its usefulness. "Faithfulness in that which is least," he said, in conclusion, is a beautiful thing in Christian character.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

SECOND DAY'S OBSERVANCE IN THE SYNAGOGUES—AN EXPLANATORY SERMON.

The second day of the Feast of Tabernacles, commemorative of the gathering in of the harvest, was observed in all the orthodox Jewish places of worship, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and ending at noon. The day was not observed by the reformed Jews, who only celebrate the first and last days of the festival. A large congregation attended at the synagogue "Gates of Praise," on Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. The scene within the handsome edifice during the progress of the ceremonies was unusually interesting and impressive. The rich decorations, the white-garmented worshipers, many of whom waved branches of palm, myrtle, willow, and citron; the fresh, clear voices of the youthful choristers, responding to the solemn chanting of the reader, combined to produce a feeling of deep religious veneration among the worshipers. In addition to the usual Sabbath service, the ceremonies embraced the recitation of the psalms of thanksgiving called "Hallel." The entire services were conducted in accordance with the command found in the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rabbi of the synagogue. They had met, he said, to celebrate the second day of the Feast of Tabernacles, and the large congregation of worshipers in attendance showed the veneration in which this one of the most important feasts in the calendar was still held by devout Jews. The festival was meant to remind them that their ancestors had once dwelt in tabernacles, and to teach them that, whether in adversity or prosperity, they should always with gratitude remember God. In the command they were told to erect tents, and take the first fruits of the earth, and rejoice before the Lord for seven days. They had not on this occasion taken the products of the vegetable kingdom on the first day as commanded, because it was the Sabbath, which was so holy that it needed no memorial, being a memorial in itself. God commanded them to take fruits and vegetables as a remembrance of the time when their fathers dwelt in tents, and they should obey. The fruit and plants with which the Israelites were commanded to pay tribute may seem of little account in the eyes of men, but they were of great importance in the sight of God; and in the present age, in which so great a disposition was shown to uproot every religious ceremony, it were well to examine into the significance of these products of the vegetable kingdom. First, then, there was the citron, which was the symbol of all excellence and goodness. So there were men in Israel who, by their honorable life and social virtues, caused Judaism to be respected and honored. These men carried out an auspicious union between social and religious life. They rendered themselves strong as well as those who came in contact with them, and by their example converted others to goodness. Then there was the palm, the fruit of which was pleasant to the taste, but had no smell. So it was with certain men in Israel, whose viands tasted well in public, but who showed no evidences of a religious life. This indifference to religion was the great trouble under which they labored. The period of oppression had passed; they were at perfect liberty to perform all their religious duties, but many of their race were so wrapped up in worldly matters that they forgot the faith of their fathers, which had been handed down to them for generations. They were ashamed to acknowledge that they were Jews. Their religious observances consisted in attending at rare intervals their house of worship, which must not at all look like a synagogue, but rather like the churches of those who professed another creed. He next came to the myrtle, which was sweet to the smell, but had no taste. There were men of this class in Israel who were well learned in the law, but performed no good actions. He was disgusted when he saw men who proclaimed aloud their religion, yet never did an act of charity. These people closed the doors of their hearts, and persuaded themselves that they could get to heaven by prayer and praise, without good acts. What good were such men in the world? What did theory avail without practice, or words without deeds? The fourth symbol, the willow, also had its significance. It was a poor plant, without either taste or smell. So there were in Israel men who could boast of no good qualities—neither virtue nor religion, nor anything else—men who were both irreligious and immoral, and lived a life no better than that of the brute. There were in the City of New York men of their faith who defied both God and man, who like the willow were of no use. They did not care for anything but the pleasures of the world; their Judaism was centred in the six feet of ground which they should occupy when they died. Their lips did not proclaim the praises of God, nor did their hands minister to the wants of the poor and needy. Those who observed not the Sabbath, and executed not the law of God, had no share in Israel. Religion and virtue were the two ramparts which protected Israel, and when these did not exist what must be the result? These men, without religion, compared to the good and virtuous brethren were like the useless willow compared to the palm and myrtle and odorous citron. Would God annihilate these ungodly children of His chosen people? No; they were taught by God's mercy that as the willow, palm, myrtle, and citron, were combined in one, so the good, indifferent, and bad members of the House of Israel, should all combine together and console each other. What a law of love and affection was this! They should therefore imitate God and unite, for in unity was strength. Let those symbols teach the valuable lesson that separation would be disastrous, but that union should bring them all to the knowledge of the kingdom of God. Types and symbols were of very little value unless the people made up their minds to practice the lessons taught by them. Although he saw around him a large congregation of devout worshipers, still he regretted to say there were many who violated the Sabbaths and holidays, and neglected the laws of God for the gains of the world. But as the willow was united in their symbols with the palm, myrtle, and citron, so these unworthy members should be in union with the holy men of Israel whether they would or not. In conclusion, the preacher counseled his hearers to show the world how a united people could glorify God. After the sermon the services were resumed. Passages from the books of the law were read, and the Rabbi, with his assistants and the officers of the congregation, bearing citrons and branches of palm, myrtle, and willow, made a circuit of the synagogue, while appropriate hymns and prayers were chanted by the choir and congregation. The regular services were brought to a close with the benediction. The congregation then adjourned to the booth adjoining the synagogue, where ceremonies appropriate to the Feast of Tabernacles were performed. These latter observances brought the religious portion of the celebration to a close, and the observance of the two first days of the feast ended at sundown last night.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PROGRESS OF THE QUADRUPLE TRACK AND THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Through the medium of the press intimations have from time to time been received that the work of bringing order out of the comparative chaos now prevailing on Fourth avenue, and of adding two new tracks to the existing double track on the New-York Central, was rapidly approaching completion. That something definite might be known concerning the end of this work, a TIMES reporter yesterday visited the scene of the most important labor, and through the courtesy of Resident Engineer W. L. Dearborn was informed of the rapidly approaching end. The double track on the Central, over which all freight trains must pass, will be entirely completed as early as the 1st of November next, and at that date will, between Rochester and Albany, be ballasted and otherwise put in order for immediate use. Even now, between Utica and Albany there are but very few breaks in the line of the quadruple track, and these are very short. At Syracuse, where the freight tracks diverge from the main thoroughfare and pass a distance of from three to four miles around the city, the work is nearly completed. The bridges along the whole line lack only a few finishing touches to make them ready for the track. West of Rochester no work is being done save to lay a second track on the Suspension Bridge Division. This, together with the double track on the Buffalo Division, will form the four tracks for that section of the road west of Rochester. It is expected, however, at no distant day that two more tracks will be added to the Buffalo Division. Sometime during next season, according to present plans, the work of changing the Athens Station, twenty miles south of Albany, from the west side of the Hudson to the east side, and of laying two more tracks from Albany to that place, will be commenced. At this point freight will be changed from rail to water and thus brought to this City. Whether a quadruple track between Athens and New-York, via. the Harlem route, will ever be undertaken, though at present being agitated, remains an open question. The greatest work of railroad improvements, however, and by far the most expensive per mile, is that which is now rapidly approaching completion in our own City. To ride through these improvements, in a passage to and from the City, furnishes but a very vague idea of what has been, and is being done. To know something of the magnitude of the enterprize a visit to this locality is necessary. To make a judicious outlay of upward of $6,000,000, from where the railroad crosses the Harlem River to where it enters the Grand Central Depot, must necessarily involve an immense amount of work and result in an immense improvement. This outlay is being made, at least 2,500 men are engaged in the work, and a visit along Fourth avenue any time after next July, when the grand cutting will be completed, will convince any one of the immensity of the improvement. From One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street the walls which are to inclose the railroad are all up and all the bridges completed, making the work on this section at least nine-tenths done. From One Hundred and Twenty-fourth down to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, through the deep, rocky cut, the work will be finished within sixty days.

In the space between One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and First street, including the section of the stone viaduct, under which the cross streets are to pass, all the masonry is completed, and forty cars are now in daily use filling in between the walls, assuring a speedy completion.

From One Hundred and First to Ninety-second street, a section consisting entirely of tunnels and arches, the work will be finished by the middle of next month. It is in this section that the immense arch, shaped like the section of a truncated cone, and measuring 68 feet through the diameter of what would comprise the base of the cone, is located. The two tunnels which are between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-second streets, and which are lined with brick, will be completed within ten days. From Ninety-second to Eighty-sixth street, the brick arches are nearly done, and the whole work is, at least, nine-tenths complete. From Eighty-sixth to Seventy-ninth street there will be required very little masonry, as iron beams are to be used exclusively. The eastern wall here is completed, and the rest of the work is progressing very rapidly. From Seventy-ninth to Seventieth street, a large proportion of the work, consisting mainly of iron-beam tunnels, is done. Between Seventieth and Sixty-eighth street, the brick tunnels will be completed next month. From Sixty-eighth street to the depot the work is being pushed with energy, and is rapidly approaching completion. With the final touch to this enterprise the name "death avenue" must necessarily become something only to be remembered, and the old familiar name of "Fourth avenue" will be resumed. With this completion the upper portion of Fourth avenue is more than liable to become as attractive a locality for resident purposes as Park avenue. With this completion, together with the quadruple track on the Central, New-York State can boast of possessing a railroad which constitutes the greatest thorougfare in the world.

MR. POTT'S HENRY VIII. AND CARDINAL WOOLSEY.

A large picture, by Mr. Pott, an English artist, whose name is not much known here, has been recently purchased by one of our fine art patrons, and is on view at the Snedecor Gallery, Broadway. It represents the dismissal of Cardinal Woolsey by Henry VIII. The composition contains some ten or twelve figures, the central ones being, of course, the King and his disgraced servant. The scene is represented as taking place in a large and somewhat gloomy hall, the Council Chamber, perhaps. On the right is Henry, a manly, stalwart, regal figure, such as the chroniclers tell us he was before self indulgence had marred both face and form and rendered him a very obese and unpleasant person. By his side stalks a noble hound, which is looking up inquiringly into its master's face. On the left is Woolsey, in scarlet robes, cowering beneath his master's glance, and between them are several courtiers, who are following Henry out of the room, he having almost turned his back on his fallen servant. Near the Cardinal are two pages, lounging on a sofa, who are half amused and half frightened at what has just taken place. The countenances and attitudes of the courtiers are expressive of the delight they feel at witnessing the downfall of one who could be "haughty and proud to those who loved him not," and who had doubtless made many of them feel the weight of his displeasure.

So far as we are able to judge of the painting, seen as it is at a disadvantage, there is but little fault to be found with the technical portion of it; but the composition, as a whole, is decidedly too theatrical. The principal figure is well drawn, finely posed, and expressive of the proud and passionate King who has discovered that there is one man who dares to thwart his will; but the accessory figures remind us more of grinning schoolboys, jeering at some unfortunate companion, than of grave and bearded men witnessing the downfall of a great statesman. Woolsey, too, is not the grand and imposing personage that history paints him. We cannot suppose, low-born as he was, that he ever quailed before any human eye as he is here represented as doing. Saddened he might have been by his loss of place and power, but fear must have been a stranger to him.

Mr. Pott, we think, has failed in telling his story. In his endeavor to clothe his subject with a certain dramatic power he has entirely overdone it, and given us but a third or fourth rate work, good as it is in many respects.

A NATIVE JAPANESE MISSIONARY.

Ten years ago, says the Boston *Traveller*, Joseph Nee Sima, then nineteen years of age, came to Boston in search of a Christian education, having fled from Japan at the risk of his life. When at home he was an officer in the employ of one of the native Princes, but when the late Japanese Embassy came to our shores they brought to this young man the Emperor's pardon for leaving Japan, a passport to travel and obtain an education, and he was employed by the Commissioner of Education as his secretary and translator. While occupying this position he furnished the Japanese Government with all the information upon which their entire system of education is based. On his first arrival in this country he was taken into Mr. Alpheus Hardy's family, sent to Phillips Academy, thence to Amherst, and was lately graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary, fully "grounded in the faith," which he sought even in his Pagan home, where Christianity was shut out and almost unknown. His ordination services took place Thursday evening at Mount Vernon Church, Boston, a large congregation being present. The prayer of invocation was made by Rev. R. Anderson, D. D.; the Scriptures were read by Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, and the ordination prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. J. L. Taylor, of Andover. Rev. Ephraim Flint, D. D., of Hinsdale, gave the right hand of fellowship, and the charge was made by Rev. Dr. Clark, of the American Board, under whose auspices Mr. Nee Sima is about to go to his native land as a missionary. The sermon, an able and learned discourse, was preached by Rev. Julius H. Seelye, D. D., of Amherst College. Dr. Seelye took as his text, John xi., 34: "And I if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The exercises closed with the benediction, pronounced by the newly-ordained pastor.

ARSENIC AND PORK.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* has this malicious paragraph: "Some two weeks ago the planters of Bullock County dosed their hogs with arsenic. The colored troops, a week or ten days ago held a camp-meeting in that neighborhood at which fresh pork was very plentiful. Not long after eating some of the worshipers were taken sick, and two or three of them died. It is thought that some of the pork was stolen from those planters who had physicked their hogs. The negroes are unable to trace the pork to any seller, and are therefore satisfied that some thief imposed upon them."

THE ROANOKE.

IRON-CLAD AND WOODEN WAR-SHIPS.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HEAVY GUNS AGAINST ARMOR PLATES—DESCRIPTION OF THE ROANOKE.

Again the question of substituting fast-sailing wooden frigates for sea-going iron-clad vessels has been brought before the public, and the battle between the advocates of wood and iron is once more renewed. Notwithstanding the vast amount of profound knowledge exhibited by the contestants on each side, so profound, indeed, as to puzzle the general public and leave them undecided as to the merits of the question, no one is convinced, and the matter is as far from being solved as ever. The attention of the naval powers of Europe is now directed to this subject, and at present there seems to be a disposition on the part of those powers to adopt a style of fast-sailing wooden ships, with auxiliary steam-power, for ocean warfare. As to the question of the resistance of armor and the penetration of shot, &c., which is the principal issue to be decided, it may be stated that during the past ten years experiments have been made and are still continued with a view to solve the problem. In the course of the various trials it was demonstrated that, at short ranges, heavy shot fired with small charges and low velocity had a more demoralizing effect on the iron targets, representing sections of the sides of various iron-clad ships, than the rifled projectiles fired from guns of a smaller calibre, with heavy charges and high velocities. The heavy shots "racked" and loosened the iron plates, knocked out the bolts, and shattered the heavy timber backing, straining the frame-work and ribs of the target to a great extent in the vicinity of impact; and, though they may not have pierced the armor, they prepared the way for the destructive effects of the shell. The elongated shot from rifled ordnance "punched" a clear hole through the plates and backing, and penetrated far into the embankment in the rear of the targets.

At the Washington Navy-yard a 15-inch spherical shot, weighing 400 pounds, was fired, at 200 yards rang,e with 40 pounds of powder, at a target composed of a 4½-inch plate, with 5½ inches of 1-inch plates—making in all ten inches of iron—backed by twenty inches of oak. A disk was broken out of the 4½-inch plate, the thin plates were indented but not broken, the wood was crushed, and the shock was so great that nearly all the bolts were driven out or broken, so that the plate was ready to be thrown off by a slight additional vibration. Recent experiments made at the same place, the details of which are kept secret, gave the following general results: The target, composed of thirty inches of oak and a solid 6-inch French plate, was cracked, smashed, and completely penetrated by a 15-inch 400-pound cast-iron ball at 50 yards, with a charge of 60 pounds of powder. A target composed of six 1-inch plates, backed by ten inches of iron beams, was torn in two and thrown down by a similar projectile. Thirteen laminated 1-inch plates, backed by twenty to thirty inches of oak, were ruptured and shattered through and through, though not completely penetrated, by the same shot and charges. A 150-pound steel shot from an 11-inch gun "punched" a 6-inch plate of solid iron and imbedded itself in the backing.

The result of these experiments has been the adoption, in the United States Navy, of heavy smooth-bores and lighter rifled ordnance, as the best armament for use against iron-clads, and of laminated iron armor as the best defense. This system has been carried out in the construction and equipment of the three-turreted monitor Roanoke, now lying off the Battery. Through the kindness of Commodore Cooper, the writer and a few friends visited the Roanoke, and were taken over the ship by Mr. Keiser, the Chief Navigator.

After the war of the rebellion the frigate Roanoke was put out of commission and laid up until the complications with Spain, arising out of the seizure of the Virginius. It was then decided to cut down the old frigate, and convert her into an iron-clad turreted monitor, and so the present formidable craft was called into existence. Owing, however, to the immense weight of armor, turrets, and guns, she did not answer the requirements of a sea-going vessel, and it was therefore decided to assign her to aid in the defense of New-York Harbor.

She is covered with a series of laminated iron plates to the depth of eight or nine inches. The plates are bolted together, the bolt-heads being countersunk, and the plates backed up by a powerful lining of oak and iron knees, and an inner skin of iron 1 inch thick. The upper deck is between 4 and 5 feet above the water-line, and is of wood, supported by a sufficient lining of iron to render it bomb-proof. This deck is flush from stem to stern, and is surrounded by a stout iron railing, which can be removed at pleasure. There are no side ports or lights, and the stem, from the water-line, projects under water and forms a formidable ram. Forward, near the bow, is the first turret, with a pilot-house on top, in which the commander is stationed during action. The pilot-house is less than half the diameter of the turret, and is of eight-inch iron, having small circular openings, with horizontal slits pierced through to enlarge the range of vision. Orders can be transmitted from this lookout under the deck to the engine-room and after turrets. The turret is about fifteen feet interior diameter, and has a covering of eleven 1-inch plates, bolted perpendicularly and pierced with two contiguous ports. It is armed with two 15-inch guns, weighing over twenty tons each, throwing a spherical shot of 460 pounds, and a shell of 400 pounds, with a bursting charge of seventeen pounds, and having an average range of over 4,000 yards. The other two turrets are of the same dimensions as the first, and their battery consists of one 15-inch and one 11-inch rifled Parrot gun in each turret. There is a steam-engine under each turret by which not only the heavy iron castle, but the two heavy guns, can be manœuvered. The turrets revolve on a sort of turn-table on which rest the guns, so that the training of the pieces is effected by turning the whole apparatus, the port being only large enough to admit of the guns being elevated and depressed. In loading, the ports are closed by swinging bars of iron eleven inches square. Between the guns in the rear is a twin steering-wheel at which the Captain of the battery takes his station and works the guns and turret with the greatest ease. The platforms on which the gun-carriages rest are so arranged that the recoil of the piece is exhausted in bringing the gun to the position for loading. Each gun is manned by seven blue-jackets, and these are sufficient to run out the piece preparatory to firing. The gunners of the 15-inch piece in the centre turret were piped to quarters, and the visitors were shown how the gun is handled. It was in its ordinary position within the turret when the order was given to clear the piece for action. The "port stopper" was turned on, the gun was sponged and loaded, three men going through the action of hoisting up a 50-pound charge and a 460-pound shot from below, and the huge mass was run out of the port and the order given to fire. Fortunately for the tympanum of the visitors the whole operation was dumb show. The gun, when mounted on a barbette carriage and loaded by hand, can be fired in one minute and ten seconds. But in a turret it takes a much longer time for the operation. In the turret there is scarcely space between the muzzle of the piece and the port stopper for one man. Moreover, the heavy shot and charge must be pulled up from a great depth in an iron scoop, and the sponging and ramming must be slowly performed with a jointed rammer, which necessitates screwing and unscrewing it at each operation. Yet the gun can be loaded and discharged three times in ten minutes.

In the rear of the first turret is a large hatchway lighting the fore part of the vessel and supplying air to the decks below. There are similar hatches behind each of the other turrets and over the engine-room. In action they are closed by a heavy iron "battle grating," so constructed as to admit air, and be at the same time shot and splinter proof. The 11-inch Parrot rifle throws a spherical steel shot of about 160 pounds, and a bolt of some 360 pounds, and represents the "punching" system before referred to. It also throws conical shells. The Roanoke can thus discharge a broadside of four 15-inch guns and two 11-inch Parrot rifles, representing a dead weight of metal of 2,116 pounds.

Descending to the next deck, the officers quarters are seen ranged along each side in the waist of the ship Except in the vicinity of the hatchways and skylights, all is dark. On this deck are the three engines which work the turrets. Aft is the men's mess-room, cook-house, offices, &c. Lower down on the third deck are eight fans, four on each side, to promote the circulation of air. The crew's quarters are on this deck. The engine-room, magazines, water-tanks, coal-bunkers, and stores, are placed lower still. There are altogether twenty-one engines on the vessel, each devoted to a particular purpose, such as moving the turrets, air-fans, condensers, fire, &c. In case of fire no less than twenty jets of water can be brought to bear on any part of the ship in one and a half minutes. There are nineteen furnaces under the boilers. The crew consists of 190 sailors, 36 marines, and 19 officers.

THE NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS.

The report of the committee to the cotton manufacturers' meeting in Boston, on Friday, after recommending a reduction of work, says: "It will will be remembered that, without any concert of action, during the panic of 1873, a temporary reduction of product was made, and that in December, 1873, and January, 1874, the manufacturers held very small stocks of goods, and the distribution continued for a time on the old method. Since then, however, such changes have taken place in the method of distribution as to cause such stock as has accumulated to rest almost entirely in the hands of the manufacturers. We believe we have a clear view of the whole field; we are quite aware that the effect of the panic on the demand for goods was less felt at the close of 1873 than it has been, during the present year, but from the knowledge derived from past experience we have no doubt that if the principles of the resolution adopted by the meeting be carried out, the cotton manufacturing interest and the interest of the great body of laborers which it employs, will be restored to their wonted activity and prosperity at an early day."

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Marie Heilbron, Signors Benfratelli, Del Puente, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—UNCLE DICK'S DARLING—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—NIP, THE PRETTY FLOWER—Miss Louise Sylvester.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A NEW STORY.

On Sunday, the 4th October, we shall publish a new story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* THOMAS HARDY, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled "Destiny and a Blue Cloak."*

We lately published a circular from the Democratic State Committee, appealing for subscriptions toward the election expenses—"legitimate" and otherwise. Since then we have been informed that a distinguished gentleman has given out of his own large fortune $250,000 toward the fund, and that a part of this welcome rain of money has fallen upon certain parched and withered "organs," which have in consequence suddenly assumed a green and vigorous appearance. Can it be that the benevolent donor of the money has any personal or direct interest in the success of the Democratic ticket?

Some of the weekly Democratic papers object very strongly to the ticket which Mr. JOHN KELLY has prepared for them. They declare that it is "boiled crow" over again, and that they ate their fill of this respectable but rather dry bird in 1872. One of them boldly predicts the defeat of the Democratic ticket by 50,000 majority. That is very near the mark. We should be inclined to place the Republican majority this year in New-York State at about 45,000, but we have no objection to take the other 5,000 if our Democratic friends particularly insist upon it.

Some years ago the late Mr. HORACE GREELEY wrote a letter to Mr. S. J. TILDEN, which many of our readers doubtless remember, but which they will not be sorry to read again. Mr. GREELEY appealed to Mr. TILDEN to prevent that wholesale corruption and fraud, in connection with the ballot, by means of which the Tweed Ring was sustained in power. The appeal was made before the election of 1869, and that year the Tammany frauds were rather more audacious than ever, so that it may be presumed that Mr. TILDEN did *not* "walk into the Sheriff's, the Mayor's, and the Supervisors' offices, and say that there must be no more of it." To this letter we add a few entertaining extracts from Mr. GREELEY'S articles in the *Tribune* of 1870 and 1871—people with a memory for political history may recollect them, but doubtless there are many of our readers to whom they will be new, after the lapse of three or four years.

Our correspondents in Washington and New-Orleans give the latest news regarding the attempt to procure a peaceable and decisive election in Louisiana. From New-Orleans our dispatches indicate a somewhat more hopeful condition of things. It seems that the Conservative Committee has resolved to accept the proposition of the Kellogg Committee to give them two members of the Returning Board. This would appear to be a sufficient guaranty against fraud, and it is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will occur in settling the matter.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Copenhagen, gives some curious details of the Prussian rule in Schleswig—or, as he persists in calling it, Sleswick. He alleges that the Germans are driving out and breaking up the local journals that favor the Danish cause, replacing Danish clergymen by Germans, and everywhere announcing that the Province will continue to be under German rule in spite of the Treaty of Prague. But in qualification of these statements—which reveal great cruelty and arbitrariness on the part of the Prussians—it must be remembered that they probably represent the Danish side.

DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

In Indiana repudiation has reached a development truly astonishing. First came a Democratic Convention in 1868, which advanced the notion of repudiating the five-twenties. Then came the law of 1869, which declared these bonds payable in gold. Then came the Indiana Democratic Convention of July last, repudiating the law of '69. Then came a portion of the Indiana Democratic press, repudiating the platform. Finally, Mr. DAN VOORHEES arrives on the scene, and repudiates those who repudiate the convention. And Mr. VOORHEES is tremendously in earnest. He scouts the explanation which his Eastern friends have devised, to the effect that the Democrats may have held that the five-twenties were payable in paper before the act of 1869, but are not now, the contract being changed by that law. "This act of March, 1869," he says, "is not law. It has no legal binding force whatever. The people had a vested right under existing laws to pay these bonds in legal-tender notes, the lawful money of the country, and no subsequent legislation could divest them of the right." This is what, according to Mr. VOORHEES, the Democrats of Indiana meant to say. They held that the bondholders might be made to take greenbacks in spite of the act of March, 1869. They meant repudiation actual and present, and not contingent. Any one who takes the trouble to read their platform can easily see that this is the case. The attempt to shift the meaning of their words was a very foolish one, and sure to be resented, as Mr. VOORHEES resents it.

Moreover, Mr. VOORHEES is sure that the Republican Party is wholly given over to the iniquity of paying the bonds in gold. Nor this only; it is also bent on a return to specie payments. Taking the same view that we recently had occasion to mention as entertained by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Mr. VOORHEES declares that the veto of the President determined the attitude of the Republican Party in favor of specie payments. "The organization of the Republican Party yielded to this faithless act," as Mr. VOORHEES oddly enough calls the veto, "of the Administration, and stands now, however reluctantly, precisely where the President placed it by his veto." He wants the country to divide on this issue:

> "Let principles prevail, and let men follow where their principles lead. The Republican Party now stands forth the acknowledged champion of a diminished currency in order to return to a system of specie payments. Let those who believe in such a plan of finance prove their sincerity by joining that party."

In this view of the case Mr. VOORHEES is a good deal more nearly right than he usually is. There is no considerable number of Republicans of whom it can be said that they are in favor of inflation. The Democrats are divided on the question. Only a minority, apparently, is in favor of specie payments. But the Republican Party is nearly a unit. As we have frequently said, we wish there need be no political differences on this subject. We wish that the whole country had the sense to see that specie alone is money, and that legal-tender notes are only a peculiar form of promises to pay money. If this cannot be the case, it is certainly a good thing that the party in power is at last substantially agreed, and that there stands with it a strong minority of the opposition.

But it is useless to deny that the sentiment represented by Mr. VOORHEES is both sincere and of respectable strength. It would not have drawn out the appeals of the Democratic leaders in four of the principal States of the West and South-west, if it had not been so. We all know only too well how platforms are made by the average Democratic politician. They do not necessarily represent his own views. Indeed, he is generally in a mood of strict impartiality as to views, and seldom obtrudes the verdict of his modest judgment on the public. But his platform is a sure indication of what he thinks the people want. If he had not thought that the revival of the repudiation cry in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee would win some few votes, he would have treated it with as much indifference as if it were one of the Commandments. It is curious to see the spirit in which Mr. VOORHEES addresses himself to those whom he imagines to be likely to accept his doctrine and his arguments.

> "Born," he declares to them, "in the ranks of labor, and allied to its cause by every tie of blood and sympathy, I appear before you to plead for the laboring people against the bold, systematic, and stupendous robberies of their own Government."
>
> "In all ages of the world two principles have contended for the mastery in government—one, that the favored, titled, and noble few should govern, and live in idle luxury; the other, that the toiling many should control and shape public affairs for their own benefit. There has always been a class in every country who believe themselves born to rule and to receive tribute—born booted and spurred to ride the laboring classes, who are supposed by some to come into the world saddled and bridled for menial service."

This class, he thinks, exists in this country. It consists of the capitalists. It swarms at the national capital. Not so the laborer.

> "Why is his honest, sunburnt face unknown in the precincts of national legislation, at the ear of the Executive, and in the long and busy aisles of the departments? Why are his plain clothes never seen amid the throng which surrounds and invades the Capitol?"

And so on. This is demagogism of the most contemptible kind. But it has its value *as* demagogism. It is what Mr. VOORHEES supposes the people he is talking to want to hear.

There is, of course, only one way in which men like VOORHEES can be rendered harmless, as far as his particular hobby is concerned, and that is by a return to specie payments. When the legal-tender notes are paid in gold, or when they are equal in value to gold, Mr. VOORHEES and his tribe will seek other fields. They will still continue to address themselves to one form or other of greed, or prejudice, or passion, but they will drop the currency question in all its shapes. And this is no slight argument for the specie policy.

MISSOURI BOURBONS.

The political struggle in Missouri has gradually assumed a graver aspect than it first presented. At the beginning of the campaign, the Democrats, who have nominated Gen. HARDIN for Governor, were persuasive and inclined to peace. The old rebel element was dormant, though notoriously strong in the party. Later on, however, while the loose political elements that had once been known as "Liberals," and oftener as "Charcoals," "Claybanks," and "Radicals," coquetted with the Republicans, the Bourbon Democrats became more outspoken and bold. Seeing only division in the ranks of their opponents, they felt assured of success. They openly asserted their intention to crush out the old Union element of Missouri, and, though many of these swaggering ex-rebels owe their restoration to citizenship to the Radicals whom they now oppose, they make no secret of their determination to exclude from their organization every man who is not known to be pledged to the bluest sort of "true-blue Democracy." In a late address of the Democratic State Committee, the door is rudely shut in the face of the followers of DRAKE and GRATZ BROWN, and the announcement is proudly made that "the Democratic Party in Missouri advances the Democratic standard, placing around it Democrats only." This is Bourbonism with a vengeance. A Democratic leader, Gen. COCKRELL, is said to have boasted that his service in the rebel army was a "four years' fight for his Democracy." And the Democratic organs scout Gen. GENTRY, the people's candidate for Governor, because he joined the State Militia during the late rebellion.

The consequence of this excess of Bourbonism is that the more liberal members of the Democratic Party have been compelled to quit it. They declare that the control of the party and the State by these partially reconstructed rebels would be highly dangerous. All of the real friends of peace and union have felt obliged to surrender temporarily party names and ties and combine for common safety. The proscription of Union men because of their opinions, and the threatening aspect of affairs in some of the remote sections of the State, have alarmed conservative citizens of various shades of political faith. Of these, Col. JAMES O. BROADHEAD, a prominent Democrat, has been conspicuous. His letter, written in answer to a request from the Democratic State Central Committee to take the stump, was a thunderbolt in the Bourbon camp. He arraigns the Democratic Party for its anti-Union animus and motive, and declares that he cannot support its nominations. He says he cannot admit that a war upon "Radicalism" is necessarily a war upon Union men; but this issue is forced upon the State by the party which he leaves now with disgust and abhorrence. He would not refuse to support HARDIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, because he was not a Union man, nor will be support his independent competitor, Gen. GENTRY, because he has always been a Union man; but when he is distinctly told that Democracy is rebellion, he has but one alternative.

Col. BROADHEAD, who has already some national reputation as the ally of FRANK P. BLAIR, and the recipient of the famous "Broadhead Letter," of 1868, no doubt represents a considerable element in the Democratic Party. Better still, not a few Ex-Confederates have publicly indorsed his course in leaving the party, and these men avow their profound disapproval of this attempt on the part of the Bourbons to revive issues that have been considered closed by the war. There will be but two tickets in the field in Missouri this Fall. One of these, headed by Gen. GENTRY, represents the order-loving and patriotic people of the State—the people who gave back their forfeited political privileges to the Ex-Confederates, and would now share with them all the honor and responsibility of the Government. This organization is made up of men who have since the war been variously divided in politics, but who are now united for the common safety. The other ticket, headed by Gen. HARDIN, is openly a revived form of the old rebellion. It means proscription of Unionists, and rapid advancement of Ex-Confederates. The issue is pretty clearly defined. It is the rankest sort of Bourbonism on the one side, and the people on the other.

FRENCH DRAMATIC RIDDLES.

There are some things which cannot be translated. Among them are the morals of French dramatists. In English they are absurd and bad, however they may seem in the nervous and dramatic Gallic tongue. We can imagine that the "Demi Monde" of M. DUMAS *fils* may teach a subtle and useful lesson to the frequenters of the Parisian theatre; but we know that its influence here would be far from good. There is a delicate humor and scorn in the "Seraphine" of M. SARDOU, which undoubtedly was of service in reproving a certain class of Parisian hypocrites; but the humor and scorn would alike be lost here, and we should see only the repulsive features of this popular yet dubious comedy. When M. OCTAVE FEUILLET mounts his metaphysical hobby, and rides about France in search of abnormal developments of passion, the spectacle, as interpreted by sympathetic French artists to sympathizing French audiences, is very affecting. But M. FEUILLET'S plays, like certain kinds of wine, will not bear transportation across the sea. They arrive on this side of the water still retaining their color, but possessing little of the sparkle and delicate qualities which gave them their original value. The spectator who sees them for the first time in their English guise is puzzled to catch a glimpse of the meaning which seems struggling to throw off the mask of language and to disclose its true features. If he searches for a lesson from the plays, he finds none; their atmosphere is comfortless, startling, disagreeable. We are invited to witness the career of persons who deliberately and egotistically deify their own passions, ruin themselves, and die without a prayer or an apparent hope. Everything seems lost and gone astray; all the chords of human nature jangle and are out of tune. There are none of the touches of consolation, there is no disclosure of depths of hitherto unrevealed goodness, such as we found in M. FEUILLET'S earlier works. The growth of his laurels has checked the progress of his morals; the steps from his first comedy to the "Sphinx"—his latest production, recently offered to the American public—have been steps downward.

Inasmuch as the mass of American theatre-goers do not understand the society out of which M. FEUILLET'S comedies spring, they find the author almost as much a Sphinx as is the heroine of his latest grotesque and horrible tragi-comedy. They feel that he is in earnest, but that he offers a riddle which they cannot and do not specially desire to read. The French Sphinx throws the same sneering enigma in their faces time after time, although its form may be slightly varied, and scoffingly bids them read it if they can. So, for lack of better intellectual food, they turn the cynical riddle over and over, and fancy that they are amused by puzzling their thoughts with it. They do not find in it

"Infinite passion, and the pain
Of finite hearts that yearn,"

but they discover the lurid flames of fierce and unfathomable desires, alike alien to their natures and consciences. They feel that they must stand upon the threshold of sin ere they can solve the riddle offered by Sphinx FEUILLET, and it is not strange that they draw shudderingly back.

How long will it be ere the public will tire of these exhibitions? How long before it will weary of seeing overwrought pictures of a society totally foreign to it, and fix its eyes on dramatic pictures which show its own follies, weaknesses, despair, and hope? The literature of DUMAS *fils* and OCTAVE FEUILLET, Academicians though they be, will not bear transplanting to this soil. It will flourish for a time, but it will wither and be rejected at last. The analytical smartness which has opened to these authors the doors of French classical theatres, and has given them distinction above their fellows, will not save them here. Some of the plays which they have written during the past few years demand audiences gathered from a corrupt and disorganized society, that they may be thoroughly understood. To the better class of American audiences, therefore, these plays will remain riddles. The experience requisite to a complete understanding of them is, thank Heaven! as yet generally lacking here. The glow of manliness in "Monsieur Alphonse," the glimmer of virtue in "Led Astray," are not sufficient to clear up the moral darkness which pervades this school of laureled comedies. Unless the two Frenchmen who are now so widely celebrated as writers for the dramatic stage turn their attention to an art which does not soil their fingers, they cannot count upon an enthusiastic reception here much longer. The American public is fond of psychological studies, but it does not care to have them, as in such plays as the "Demi Monde" and the "Sphinx," based upon guilt, shame, and suffering.

A RUSSIAN MONTE CRISTO.

So many fortunes have been suddenly made in Russian railways, it has become the fashion for European gossips to invariably credit Russian millionaires with thrifty speculations in railway enterprises. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that avaricious adventurers should besiege the monarchs of Western Europe and Asia to take "new steps in the path of progress," as they seductively put it. Baron REUTER'S tremendous scheme in Persia is only an exaggerated type of the whole brood of railway speculations in Russia and adjacent countries. In an autocratic government it is easier to pay a contractor with "concessions" than in any other way. Besides ready cash and subsidies, the lucky railway-builder secures concessions and monopolies that are mines of wealth. A long line of road is subdivided into sections that carry with them exclusive privileges in salt or coal, mining, fishing, grain-raising, or vending of certain necessary articles of popular demand. The royalty secured and the sub-letting of the contract duly made, the fortunate possessor of these magnificent monopolies hies him away to Paris or the shores of the Mediterranean and lives in more than royal ease. Some of these magnates have been overtaken by calamity, it is true; an imperial edict has, for mysterious reasons, cut off their incomes untimely, and one or two hapless persons have been snatched from the lap of luxury to be sent to the bitter exile of Siberia. But, for the most part, the happy railroad-builders realize in their lavishness the fascinating story of the Count of Monte Cristo.

One of these baronial speculators, who is said to have sumptuous palaces in Paris, Vienna, and Nice, lately burst upon the simple inhabitants of Tessin, a Swiss canton, with all his magnificence. Passing a day of languid *ennui* at Lugano, he became interested in the scenery. Nay, more; interest deepened into enthusiasm, and, with the promptness of a millionaire, he resolved to build a chateau then and there. This palace of Aladdin is now rising on the ground where M. le Baron struck his gold-headed cane. The building is to cost 5,000,000 francs, the decorations and furniture 8,000,000 each, and a brigade of his personal following will be detached by the Baron from his other palaces to this. It is gravely said that this Crœsus has in his train thirty Russian servants, sixty musicians, sixteen Russian and Swedish singers, and an army of cooks, confectioners, and caterers. A celebrated prima donna is occasionally engaged to sing for his special pleasure, and his orchestra is obliged to give a daily concert whether he be present or absent. The income of this child of fortune is estimated at 15,000,000 francs. No wonder he can build palaces like Aladdin and entertain his guests as royally as the Count of Monte Cristo.

When people are told that riches do not necessarily bring happiness, they usually say that they would like to try it for a while. It is hard to understand why the possessor of untold wealth should not be satisfied with life and all that gold can bring. The gorgeous fiction of ALEXANDER DUMAS has made many a man discontented with his barren lot. To the average mind it seems discouraging that there should be so wide a difference between the golden millionaire of the Russian railway and the frugal citizen who must think twice before he spends his slender wage. Perhaps there is not so much difference after all. M. le Baron, of Tessin, finds himself obliged to change all his personal acquaintances, his residence and surroundings, once in two years. He completely ignores his own relatives. He is bored by incessant designs, real or fancied, upon him and his money. The resources of the world are exhausted to minister to his fancies, tastes, senses, and appetites. Nevertheless, it is quite likely that he murmurs the familiar refrain, "And still I am not happy." Possibly the frugal citizen may think it no explanation of the present disparity in income of which he makes complaint, but he may say tritely and truly of M. le Baron that he brought nothing into this world and he will certainly carry nothing out of it.

THE MAURITIUS.

Another compliment has just been paid to the now defunct company of merchants and bankers who so long controlled British India, by the appointment of Sir RICHARD PHAYRE to the government of the Mauritius. Old John Company had certainly the art of breeding administrators. From WARREN HASTINGS to JOHN LAWRENCE, its records can show a line of statesmen who, in the art of governing, could scarcely be surpassed. It is not unlikely that the selection of Sir RICHARD PHAYRE was suggested as a means of dealing with the enormous influx of coolies which has for the last ten years taken place at the Mauritius, and which had the effect of changing to a considerable degree the character of the population.

The coolie system has been more successful in Mauritius than anywhere else. The Government has jealously watched the immigrants, and has been assiduous to see that their rights are respected. The result has been that any amount of coolie labor is readily at hand. Not only do those who have fulfilled an engagement frequently return to seek another, but very large numbers take up their permanent abode in the island. Considerable difficulty has of late arisen in regard to legal administration among these immigrants, and it has even been proposed to introduce some of the native laws of Hindostan.

The Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese, whose ancestors were so active in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that it would seem they left no energy for those who were to succeed them. Subsequently the Dutch surveyed the island, and named it after their Stadtholder, MAURICE. But the nation who really made an important colony of it was the French. Probably more people hear of it through BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE'S "Paul and Virginia" than in any other way. ST. PIERRE, who had led a most erratic life, went there about 1770, and remained some years, working as a civil engineer. On his return his romance made him famous, and LOUIS XV. appointed him, in succession to BUFFON, Curator of the Jardin Des Plantes, a post which he lost by the suppression of the office at the revolution. His work had the effect of throwing a romantic glamour around the scenes portrayed, and served to give the Ile de France an interest among his countrymen which they rarely exhibited for aught outside the borders of their country. It was, and indeed is, intensely French, and by a special clause of the terms of the surrender of the island to England it was stipulated that the French laws should be retained.

In point of climate and scenery, the Mauritius is a fascinating place. It extends over about seven hundred square miles of what is, for the most part, very attractive country, and enjoys a climate that ranges from 60° to 87° Fahrenheit. Very charming indeed did it appear to a certain young Englishman—a genius in his way—who reached its shores about sixty years ago, and whose name will ever be remembered in connection with the "green island of glittering seas." It was at a party at Hertford House that young THEODORE HOOK, the Lucien Gay of *Coningsby*, having assisted in a performance similar to that at Gaunt House, in which Mr. Rawdon Crawley played so prominent a part, had the fortune to please the Prince Regent so much that he declared "something must be done for HOOK," whose finances were none of the best. So "that delightful THEODORE" was presently, when twenty-five, made, of all things in the world, Accountant General and Treasurer of the Mauritius, with emoluments worth £2,000 a year. Had he but possessed a glimmering of prudence, the appointment would have been the making of him by affording him, after a brief exile, a comfortable independence. But he fell an easy prey to the *vis inertiæ* which the climate and mode of life prevalent in the island engendered, and while he was at races and parties, his subordinates dipped their fingers into the open cash-boxes of the Treasury. The result was the recall of the Treasurer, who, paraphrasing his enemies, described himself as

———"Th' accursed, pernicious
Scoundrel, who plundered the till at Mauritius."

His defalcations were heavy, and although entirely acquitted of all criminal intent, he had to pay up, and go to prison meanwhile, the proceedings against him being rigorously insisted on by the Whigs, furious at his abuse of them in the pages of *John Bull*. HOOK and ST. PIERRE seem to be about the only persons in whom the world in general takes interest who have been associated with this beautiful island, whose people, for the most part, lead a life of lazy prosperity, very unpleasantly checkered occasionally by terribly disastrous hurricanes.

A new source of trouble is now threatened. The island is begirt by coral reefs, rendering the approach to it by ships of heavy burden only possible at certain points, and the rapid growth of these reefs is a matter of some anxiety. Such is the extraordinary abundance of this material that it is now generally used instead of timber in building. Of late years, especially, considerable trade has sprung up with the United States, and the general traffic is much on the increase. It may be anticipated that under its new Governor's influence, this progress will become still more marked.

CURRENTS OF BUSINESS.

There are unquestionably changes in the currents of business, which bring about results of much importance to individuals, but which, at the time, are hardly observed. We believe that in New-York at the present time, very considerable revolutions in the modes of conducting business, and in certain branches both of manufacture and commerce, are in progress; and yet those who are most affected by them are hardly aware of the transformation, except in so far as they see the effects in their own profit and loss account.

We believe that when a considerable number of our importers come to balance their books for the year, it will be found that the higher wages and higher cost of living in Europe have raised the cost of production there, while other causes here have favored the native manufacture; and the result is that our own producers are driving out the foreign from the American market. The American importer has been obliged to offer his bids in large contracts, and to make his sales at prices really below cost, in order to compete with American manufacturers. And this in branches of business which seemed the best founded and most remunerative of any. In fact, some of our importing houses will be obliged to force the European manufacturers down to a very low scale of profit, in order to compete with home productions. This at once indicates a great approaching change of business currents. It is a change likely, also, to continue. Our powers of production, with cheaper food, and more stable currency, will grow more efficient, and in many branches we shall soon be beyond European competition.

On the other hand, certain branches of our production have been overdone. There are large woolen and cotton mills which for the past ten years have not paid one per cent. profit. The cotton mills of Massachusetts are compelled now to reduce their production by one-quarter. This means a great change in the business at the points of sale and distribution—such as New-York and Boston. It would seem that throughout the world certain articles of necessity have been produced beyond the demand, and for a time capital must be withdrawn from various branches of manufacture. It is a period of ebb and flow in the tides of capital, and this means great uncertainty in business.

The laying of the Atlantic cable has also worked a silent revolution in many branches of commerce. Take the purchase of cotton alone for "the spinners" or manufacturers of Lancashire. This has been in former times a very solid and profitable, though somewhat dangerous, business for the great American cotton brokers' houses. They had their branches in Liverpool, Manchester, New-York, Mobile, and New-Orleans, and bought their cotton of the Southern factors, having direct orders from English manufacturers. Much capital was invested in this business, and, so far as the elements and the financial condition of English spinners allowed, it was a certain and solid trade. This is now all broken up by the cable, and turned into a kind of speculation. The old cotton-commission merchants have mainly given up their agencies, or have changed their modes of buying, or they deal more directly with the Continent, where manufacturers seem yet inclined to purchase in the old way. Now cotton is bought and sold in New-York as stocks are, or as wheat in Chicago, on time. The English spinner buys it of the speculator, before the latter has it, and the old steady trade of buying through a commission house is mainly given up, except by certain manufacturers who like the old ways. A cotton broker now conducts a very different business from that of his predecessor twenty years ago.

We suspect that a similar element of speculation and adventure has been thrown into the respectable business of banking and buying and selling exchange by this same influence of rapid communication by the cable. Old bankers and merchants complain that trade has changed its character, and has left its former paths, so that what one learned twenty years ago of the modes of doing business does not help one now. The competition is sharper, the ventures are greater, and the tide of speculation is stronger. It may be doubted, however, whether the new style is in all respects an improvement on the old.

THE "LADIES' DIRECTORY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Ladies' Directory was opened eighteen months ago. Its object is the protection of employers and employed. It finds work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Servants pay twenty-five cents to the relief fund. If they are in trouble we help them; if they are sick we take care of them. In New-York there is no place for an aged woman who has been in service. We propose to establish a "Home and Convalescent House" for those servants cared for by the Ladies' Directory, who, by illness or old age, are unable to work for a living and have no friends to aid them. The girls will pay $1 a year to this fund. Dr. Metcalfe has expressed his willingness to act as Trustee, should such an establishment be successfully inaugurated. We help all nationalities and creeds, only exacting respect and fidelity.

We also propose to establish a training-school, which will also be a girls' lodging-house, so that when they are out of a place they will be under the care and influence of the Directory.

We have no agents to solicit subscriptions. Will you receive them at THE TIMES office for these purposes? We thought it would be sufficient to have one book at the Directory and one in a down-town office.

Of course, our Directory interferes with the intelligence offices. We have heard much of the Ladies' Reform Bureau and the Protestant Home Bureau from some of their victims. A lady sent us an article from THE TIMES in which these places were not honorably mentioned, and they were contrasted with the Ladies' Directory. This article was read in an intelligence office to the girls, and they were warned to avoid the Directory, where such dreadful things were done. In this same office the girls who fee the clerks are given chances. My cook paid $3 for a place, and when a lady's subscription runs out a message is sent to the servant who hired from the office to know if she is perfectly suited in her place; if not, there is a good opening for her elsewhere. The girl thinks she can better herself, and the lady renews her subscription.

Our rules are strict with regard to dress. When girls are boarding they have no opportunity to wash calico dresses, so they do not wear them in the Directory, but when they go to situations they wear clean calicoes and white aprons.

Our cooking-school will be established soon, and we will supply families with properly-cooked dinners at tempting prices.

All who engage here hire at a stated rate a month, and are paid only for actual service. If the employer withholds what is due, the Directory pays it.

We could place 200 a week more than we do now, and a much larger number when our work is better known and the girls discover that they will find in the Directory friends who are able and willing to help them. If ladies would be more prompt in filling out the blanks we send them, it would make our task easier. K.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of opera will be entered upon at the Academy of Music this evening. "La Traviata" is to be sung, the distribution of rôles being as follows:

Violetta	Mlle. Heilbron
Alfredo	Signor Benfratelli
Germond	Signor Del Puente

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

The concert at the Park Theatre last evening was not of decided interest. Signor Braga's violoncello playing, however, confirmed the favorable impression his work produced at the concerts given in Steinway Hall Friday and Saturday; equally finished execution is rarely listened to. The singers on the occasion we write of were Miss Mackenzie, whose voice is strong but rather deficient in *timbre*, and whose delivery is correct but colorless, and Signor Orlandini, whose "Largo" was quite a creditable performance. Of the pianist, Mlle. Klauzek by name, there is no need to speak.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Mr. Davenport acts in "Hamlet," at Wood's, to-night. At the Bowery, Miss Louise Sylvester is to appear in "Nip." Miss Wesner commences an engagement at Tony Pastor's Opera-house. We do not note any changes in the programme of other places of amusement.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT.

Two afternoon performances will be given, Oct. 8, for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Mark Smith. The details of the programme we shall make room for hereafter. For the present we note that the intended representations are to take place, respectively, at the Academy of Music and at Booth's Theatre, and that among the attractions in Irving place will be the début in America of Miss Violetta Colville, who will sing one act from "Lucia."

OBITUARY.

BISHOP LEE, OF IOWA.

The announcement of the death of this prelate was made in our telegraphic news columns yesterday. The Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, in which city he had many friends, says of him: "To the public the news comes with the shock of a surprise, as it was not generally known that he was ill. His relatives, however, had been advised of his condition, and were, therefore, not wholly unprepared for the sad intelligence. It seems that he had the misfortune, some weeks ago, to fall down stairs, escaping, as was supposed at the time, with no more serious injury than a severe sprain of his right hand. About a month ago an abscess formed on the palm of the hand, which developed to such an extent that at last accounts, received by mail, it was feared the member could not be saved. The Bishop was then greatly prostrated, and from this prostration, or that caused by amputation, it seems he had not strength to rally. Henry Washington Lee was one of the twelve children of Col. Roswell Lee, for a score of years commandant at the armory, and was born at Hamden, Conn., July 29, 1815, but came to Springfield in his infancy. He was, at his death, the last survivor of the five sons of Col. Lee who grew to manhood; while of the daughters there still remain Mrs. Caroline Frost, of this city, Mrs. Dr. Bridgman, of New-Haven, and Mrs. J. G. Wetmore, of Winsted, Conn. Young Lee received a seminary education, and this was due largely to his own industry in teaching school. While yet under twenty he took charge of the principal town school in New-Bedford, and while residing in that place became acquainted with Miss Lydia Morton, daughter of Judge (afterward Gov.) Marcus Morton, and sister of James H. Morton, our Police Judge—an acquaintance which ripened, in 1838, into marriage. Returning to Springfield, Mr. Lee, having decided to give his life to the ministry, entered with characteristic earnestness and devotion into the work of establishing an Episcopal church in his native town. His father, Col. Lee, was an ardent churchman, and for a long time had maintained religious services in a chapel on the armory grounds. There had been no regular services, however, between 1822 and 1835, and it is not too much to say that Bishop Lee was the father of Christ Church, for it was due almost entirely to his efforts that the parish was reorganized and established on a permanent basis. Mr. Lee received deacon's orders in October, 1838, the reorganization of the parish was effected the following month, services thereafter were regularly maintained in the old town hall, and Mr. Lee became Rector of the church he had brought into life and being, April 2, 1840. On the day before, the church edifice, now soon to be abandoned, was consecrated, its erection having been due in great part to the untiring labors of the first Rector. Mr. Lee remained in this City till 1848, when he became Rector of St. Luke's, the leading Episcopal church of Rochester, N. Y. His service there terminated with his election in October, 1854, to the responsible station of Bishop of Iowa, since which time he has resided in Davenport. Bishop Lee was Dr. Lee by a double right, having received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. Bishop Lee was known all over the country as the most positive and inflexible of low churchmen. He occupied in this respect an extreme position, having little less than an abhorrence of high church innovations, and he maintained his views with a tenacity and power which made him eminent. So liberal of opinion was he, when Rector of Christ Church, that he was accustomed to invite all Christians, whether within the pale of his Church or not, to the communion table. During the war he was an emphatic and outspoken Union man, and at the General Convention at New-York in 1865, took what many of his brethren considered very radical ground on national questions. Bishop Lee was not an eloquent man, as eloquence goes. He seldom embellished his sermons with the flowers of rhetoric. Neither would he preach doctrinal sermons. His discourses, like the man, were plain and outspoken, and impressive because they were earnest. Indeed, Bishop Lee's earnestness and his broad liberality in religious belief were his signal and crowning characteristics as a man and a Christian minister. Bishop Lee leave three children—Henry M., a jeweler at Kansas City, Mo.; William, a resident of Salt Lake City; and Carrie, an unmarried daughter. Mrs. Lee also survives him."

HON. W. M. BYRD, OF ALABAMA.

Ex-Judge Byrd of the Supreme Court of Alabama, who was one of the victims of the accident on the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad on Wednesday last, was a native of Alabama, and was about fifty-six years of age. After having been engaged in agricultural pursuits he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1865, after the close of the civil war, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State by President Johnson, which position he retained until 1868, when the Supreme Court was filled by elections under the reconstructed Government of the State. In 1872 Judge Byrd was appointed Centennial Commissioner for the State of Alabama by President Grant, and served as one of the Vice-Presidents of the commission from the time of its first organization, as well as upon some of its more important committees.

WILLEM DE MOE, COMPOSER.

The Belgian papers announce the death of a young Belgian composer of great promise, Willem De Moe, who in 1871 gained the Prix de Rome at the Conservatoire de Musique at Brussels. Herr De Moe was an experienced conductor, and directed one of the most famous of the Belgian choral societies, the "Artisans Réunis." He had composed several cantatas and symphonies, and had just completed an oratorio entitled "The Seasons of Life."

PRINCE PALÆOLOGUS.

The death is announced at Turin, Italy, of Prince John Anthony Lascaris Palæologus, at the age of fifty-eight. He is said to be lineally descended from the last Greek Emperors of Constantinople, and is the last of the family in the male line. A few months ago he cited the Pope before the civil tribunals in an endeavor, as heir of Constantine the Great, to acquire possession of the patronage of the basilicas founded in Rome by that Emperor.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HEALTH.

The Salt Lake *Herald* of Sept. 22 says: "We are happy to announce that President Young's health, which has been somewhat impaired for a week past through the effects of a severe cold, was much improved yesterday, and there is little doubt that, with a day or two of rest, he will be fully restored to his accustomed good health. We give this to correct the wild rumors which sensationalists, either through ignorance or other motives, have circulated upon the streets the past three days."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

THE MINISTERS OF FINANCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS—PROBABLE CHANGES TO BE MADE BY THE COMING ELECTIONS—DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

The present Parliament has, so to say, only a day's breath left in it; for the King's decree is in the press, and the election of the new Chamber of Deputies is to be held in the last week of next month. The Ministry has done all it has been able to do to strengthen itself; but it has twisted the thread by which it holds so hard that it has lost rather than gained tension. A little while back it seemed probable that Signor Sella would accept once more the place of Minister of Finance; but now the conversation runs that he may come in as the head of the Cabinet. If the elections modify to any considerable degree the character of the Chamber, it is thought that Sella will be the one to hold the key of the situation. He is a man of wit and parts, as they would have said in the last century, and if he is not the first he comes very near being the first geologist in Italy. To this is added an excellent reputation for acquirements in a variety of scholarly studies. He has made as good a figure in the management of the Treasury as any one can while the money-chest of the State continues to be the type of the hill and stone of Sisyphus. In a couple of weeks Signor Minghetti, the actual Premier, is to speak to his constituents in the little town of Legnago, in the Venetian territory, and tell them that is not true that the present Ministry is very old and quite out of date after only a little more than a year's run, as the opposition persist in having it. The scuffle which the Bishops keep up with Bismarck and the civil power in various States has proved a triumph for the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and whatever changes should by chance be brought about, Signor Visconti Venasta ought to retain his place. He has done as much as any other Foreign Minister to soothe apprehensions and calm the elements, disturbed by the Pope's unnatural position. He has reduced the former loud complaint of that disconsolate turtle dove, the Pope's Secretary of State, to a low moan.

A PECULIAR BUT HOPEFUL SIGN.

One of the most hopeful signs here is found in the fact that the Italians have learned to grumble. A little while ago, indeed from the time I first knew Italy, if anything did not go to the mind of the people, the universal exclamation was *pazienza*. It came from that spirit of fatalism, the soul of despotic institutions, which makes men feel that whatever is difficult to remedy, must be borne with resignation. Now the direction of affairs is in popular hands; the burden is carried more than it was before by the masses, and the responsibility rests with them in a greater degree if matters do not go well. So in the journals, by editors and correspondents, there is an amount of scolding and criticising which would do credit to a New-York or London newspaper.

A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF NECESSARIES.

We have had the past week an onslaught made upon a parcel of *pagarini*, as they are called in the Roman dialect, and a dozen or two of them were arrested and hauled up before the court. The term has a pretty wide application, meaning those who make their fortunes, or get ahead in the world, in an underhand or irregular way. The *pagarini* at present arrested are part of a gang of forestallers of country produce, of which they obtained so complete a monopoly as to seriously affect the price. The public has suffered much in this way, and the cry against the abuse has caused the application of a law made specially for such cases. There is already a diminution of the prices of some articles of daily need, and there is a prospect of still greater reduction. House rents are also beginning to come down, and when the thousands of rooms in the new buildings are finished and thrown on the market, the fall will be greater, and perhaps approach a standard more in keeping with the means of the working, trading, and salaried portion of the population. A small housekeeper, husband, and father of four children, tells me, that with the diminished prices of bread, he is able to save eight cents every day in his expenditure for that article. The sum is certainly small, but it is great when the fact is taken into account that the earnings of the man are only from fifty to sixty cents per day—the compensation received by persons of his class in different branches of hand-industry. Added to the lower price, there is also an improvement in the quality of the bread. Under the Pope the bread of Rome was perhaps the worst made on this side of Africa. The loaves were as hard as if mixed with some of the cement for which the ancient Romans had such a great reputation. Of late the bakers of Rome have so much improved their bread of every quality that the King could not do better than honor some of them with the office or title of "Master of the (hot) Rolls." The beadsmen of my abbey tell me that there never was a better prospect than at present of having the necessaries of life within the reach of those in narrow circumstances. Added to the excellence of the grain and grape crop, comes a harvest of olives of extraordinary abundance. All the green growths—and they are in great variety—of which salads are made flourish through the whole year, and in the Winter season the markets are full of great *ceste* loaded with these refreshing succulents. As salads, for which olive-oil is indispensable, form an important part of the nourishment of the masses of the population, so a generous yield of the fruit of the olive-tree is accepted with grateful recognition as another added to the list of providential blessings. As a general fact, the common run of monks now feed at a better supplied crib than before they came into the receipt of their pensions. Some of them are beginning to acknowledge that the hand of God is waved in benediction instead of curse over the new anti-clerical Italy.

ITALIAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

I believe I said some time ago, in speaking of the foreign commerce of Italy, that it amounted annually to five or six hundred millions of dollars. There was an error in the statement, for that sum represents the imports alone, which the last year were 2,756,000,000 of francs. As the exports for the same period amounted to 2,440,000,000 francs, the aggregate for the year 1873 reached the respectable sum of more than five thousand million francs; about a thousand millions of our money ($1,000,000,000), or two-thirds of the aggregate amount of the foreign commerce of France or the United States, according to the last reports. If the figures can be relied upon, Italy consumed of the products of other countries what would be equivalent to $20 for each of the inhabitants, and sent out for the use of other countries what is nearly equivalent to $18, as the product per capita of this population of 26,000,000. The augmentation of trade has been constant since the unity of the country was brought about, and still goes on with considerable increase of volume, so that every year a better report is made. It proves the advantage for a population of a uniform system of commercial laws, only to be obtained by joining together States having common hopes and interests under a single administration. The Italians more than once in their history have shown themselves to be a people in an extreme degree disposed to trade and the adventures of navigation. Genoa is at present the rival of Marseilles, and has the prospect of getting ahead of the French commercial city, with the changes which new means of communication are bringing about. The French have already had their jealousy aroused by the progress made by the Italian rival port. The natural advantages of this tongue of land of the Latin peninsula are great, and if the people have the energy and intelligence for such a work, the new United Kingdom can become the England of the South of Europe. Indeed, the thought of such a destiny has taken possession of some minds. Vast material power there may not be; for that, as we have seen, must rest, in our time, upon a foundation of coal and iron. But great internal prosperity may be the reward of activity and thrift and talent displayed in turning to account the advantages of a position not enjoyed by any other country of equal extent in Europe.

DRY WEATHER.

The weather continues as hot and dry as at Midsummer. No rain has fallen in those parts for many weeks, while other portions of territory have had refreshing showers. But in a short time now the change must come, for the period of the sun's transit is near, and then the rain will come flouncing down after a manner peculiar to the climate of Rome. Meanwhile the sun is putting the last ripeness into the grapes, which are bending to the ground with the weight of an abundance which makes the whole population smile with hope and content. The vintage is about to begin, and by the middle of the coming mouth it will be ended throughout the extent of Italy.

QUESTIONS IN TAXATION.

OPINION OF JUDGE AMASA PARKER ON SOME INTERESTING MATTERS.

A question has arisen with the Assessors of the town of Watervliet, Albany County, concerning their right to tax the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, the former on the grounds, &c., and the latter on its rents received from the Delaware and Hudson Company. The question was submitted to Justice Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, who gave the following opinion:

Agricultural societies may be formed and become corporations with stockholders under the act of June 8, 1853, chapter 399, amended in 1855. And by chapter 183 of the session laws of 1856 "all lands now held, or which may hereafter be held, by an agricultural society in this State and permanently used for show grounds by any such society, shall be exempt from taxation while so used." The Albany Agricultural and Arts Association was incorporated by chapter 639 of the laws of 1873, and the question submitted is, whether it comes within the statute exempting from taxation. I think it does, and that its lands are exempt from taxation. It is an agricultural society, and its lands are permanently used for show grounds. There is no reason for any distinction between lands of a corporation created under the general law and lands of a corporation specially chartered. Both are agricultural societies within the meaning of the act of 1856. Another question submitted is, whether the Assessors of the town of Watervliet can tax the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company on its rents reserved on its lease to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company under the act of May 13, 1846. I do not think they can do so. The act of 1846 was only designed to tax the rents reserved on certain leases and chargeable on lands within the town. It was clearly intended to reach only the rents reserved on the manor lands, and though it is not in terms restricted to them, it is clearly not applicable to a lease of a railroad and its running stock running through several counties. The statute is confined to rents chargeable on lands. The running stock is personal property. (Hoyle vs. P. & M. R. R. Co., 54 N. Y. Rep., 314.) It is not practicable to apply the statute to such property. How much the proportionate share of rent would be on the track in a single town could not be ascertained. It would involve an inquiry as to the rent of the rolling stock also, and lead to endless complication. While the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company is liable to taxation on its capital at the proper place, it is not liable to taxation on the rent under the act of 1846. AMASA J. PARKER.

ALBANY, Sept. 22, 1874.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has just been engaged in hearing a charge brought against M. Guérard, dealer in photographs, Rue de Rivoli, and M. Vallentin, photographer, Rue Méchain, on a charge of committing an infraction of article 22 of the decree of the 10th February, 1852. By the terms of that law no drawing, engraving, &c., can be published, exposed, or sold without the authority of the Minister of the Interior. In the present case the incriminated articles were photographs of the Prince Imperial. M. Guérard had applied in due course for permission to introduce into France 300,000 chromo-lithographic portraits of the Prince, which were to be executed in Belgium; and of those he had received 150,000. Those had been distributed in the provinces, and had given rise to the question addressed by M. Ernest Picard to the Government at the late sitting of the Committee of Permanence. But others, although unauthorized, had also been distributed, and the Police, after some search, had discovered that they came from the defendants. At the moment the Commissary entered the premises of M. Vallentin he was found pasting photographic copies of the portraits on cards. In his defense he said he was not aware that he was doing wrong; he had received an order from M. Guérard, who admitted the fact, and declared that he was supplying them to M. Haentjens, who asserted that they were duly authorized, and he produced a letter from that gentleman, affirming that the Marshal President had himself given permission for 100,000 of those photographs. The advocate of the defendants declared that the object of the law was to prohibit portraits which bore emblems in such a manner as to indicate a pretender, but those in question had none, as the Prince did not set himself up as a pretender, and had no occasion to do so. The court found the accused guilty, and sentenced M. Guérard to a fine of 500 francs, and M. Vallentin to one of 100 francs, and further ordered the confiscation of the proofs and negatives.

A SNAKE IN A RAILROAD CAR.

A letter from Genesee to the Syracuse *Standard*, under date of Sept. 24, relates the following: "Yesterday, on the train on the Erie Railway which runs from Rochester to Dansville, and reaches here at 10 A. M., a most singular circumstance occurred. When the train was about three miles from this village, the passengers in one of the coaches were alarmed by the singular actions of a lady who gave her name as Mary P. Rhoades, of Adrian, Mich., and a relative of Rev. C. T. Seibt, of Olean, N. Y. She was leaning over a seat, uttering the most piercing cries. A gentleman rushed to her and asked the trouble. She made no answer but continued to scream the louder. When the train reached this village she was helped into the waiting-room, and a gentleman present procured a glass of brandy, which being given to the lady, she appeared to recover some. A lady standing near at this juncture gave a scream, and pointing to the head of Miss Rhoades, fainted. On examination a large striped snake was observed coiled around the chignon of the lady. How it came there was a mystery, and only explained by the theory that it had got into the car and took refuge under the cushions of the car-seat. Miss Rhoades stated she felt something crawling up her head, but could only give vent to her feelings in screams, and until it was taken off did not herself know what the matter was. The snake was killed, and the affair produced no little excitement for the time.

PRUDENT PRUSSIA.

It is announced officially by the Berlin War Office, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that private military societies are no longer to receive, as hitherto, any gifts of captured arms, there being no further surplus available. A private report of their conversion, received a few days earlier, explains this fully. For the cannon taken, it seems, are all undergoing or have already undergone the process of being re-cast for the new siege trains of the Empire, or for the still more pressing service of equipping the vast works now hurrying to completion round Metz and Strasbourg. The chassepôts found thoroughly serviceable have been shortened and served out as carbines to the hussars and dragoons, as well as to portions of each regiment of uhlans and cuirassiers, and to the armed soldiers of the various train regiments. Even the thousands of cavalry sabres taken at Metz and Sedan are being made effective for German use, the best having been, with a slight modification of the hilt, served out to the very uhlans whose exertions paved the way to those triumphs. All this, too, it must be remembered, has been effected without any expense to Germany, under special grants made from the French indemnity; so it is not surprising that the new empire is as far in advance of her late enemy in munitions of war as in other means for renewing the contest.

THE DEATHS ON MONT BLANC.

The Leeds *Mercury* publishes the following letter from Ulrich Almer, who was with Mr. J. A. G. Marshall when he lost his life: "We left Courmayeur on Sunday, the 30th of August, about 10 o'clock, to sleep in the rocks between the two glaciers Fresnay and Brouillard. The following morning, at 2 o'clock, we left our bivouac and went onward. We found it difficult—fresh snow and bad rocks. We were about two hours below the top of the Mont Blanc as we came to a place where it was impossible to go any further; we found not time enough to look out for another place to go further; we settled down to return as quick as possible. It became dark as we were still high in the rocks; we were obliged to stand still and wait for the moonlight for about an hour and a quarter; when the moonlight began we were quite frozen. It was so cold we could not bear to stay there all night, so we began our descent again slowly, and walked down on rocks and glacier of Brouillard till midnight; we did not see anything of a crevasse at all, it was all covered with firn (snow) two, three to four feet thick. Fischer was in front, Mr. Marshall in the middle, and I was the last of the party, when it gave a crack like an echo of a cannon; at that moment Fischer cried, 'O my God!' they began to sink, and I had my rope tight, planted my ax into the firn, and wanted to hold them up, but with that broke a large mass of firn with me, and I fell into the crevasse, about sixty feet deep. I was for about two hours without my senses; when I was right again I found myself between my two poor companions. I began to move them. Mr. Marshall was already dead; Fischer showed very little life, and soon after he was also asleep for never to awake again. I am not able to speak about that horrible time I have had there. I was obliged to stay there till daybreak without knowledge whether I shall be able to get out of that prison or not. The crevasse is cut into two, which one side makes a sort of bank; on one side of the crevasse I was happy to find a place like a chimney, where I could cut some steps, and came happily on the daylight again. I crept down to Gourmayeur and made orders to fetch the bodies, and did my duties as well as I possibly could."

PRUSSIAN RULE IN SLESWICK.

The behavior of the Prussian authorities in Sleswick, writes the Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times*, is more arbitrary than ever; and things have now come to such a pass that, unless redress is obtained, it will be impossible for the Danish Government to stand passively by and submit to the insults and persecutions of which its subjects are made victims. Of the facts recently brought before the public, I shall here mention some of the most glaring. I premise that the hostility of the Prussian officials is especially directed against the papers which invoke the fifth article of the Prague Treaty: In the small town of Aabenraa, or Apenrade, as the Germans prefer to call it, there has existed for many years a newspaper called the *Freja*. Even in the most excited periods of the national warfare, and during the actual military occupation of the borough by the Prussians, this inoffensive paper managed to live on unhurt, and, though surrounded by suspicious eyes, it has never incurred even the slightest punishment. The editor of the *Freja* was assisted in his work by his son, who had served in the Danish Army, and now lived in his father's house as his guest and assistant. One day he was summoned to the Landrath, and received notice that within three days he was to leave the Duchy. No reason was alleged for this arbitrary expulsion, but it was privately intimated to him that his working on a paper of Danish tendencies made his further stay in his father's house inadmissible. The consequence was that the *Freja* could not exist any longer as an independent paper, and was amalgamated with the *Dannevirke*, a journal published in the neighboring town of Haderslev. Scarcely had the new amalgamated paper appeared than its sub-editor, Mr. Bennetzen, who happened to be a Danish subject, was summoned in the like manner and ordered to leave the Duchy within a week. In a third Danish paper, the *Dybböl Post*, published in the Island of Als, the compositors were born Danes. The police-master sent for them and ordered them to leave immediately, stating openly at the same time that if they would cease to work in the office of the paper advocating the Danish cause they were perfectly free to remain. Again, in consequence of the Danish language—the only one understood by the common people—having been proscribed from the Divine services, even in purely Danish parishes, many members of the community are prevented from hearing the word of God, and this led to a movement for getting Danish ministers to visit Sleswick and preach Danish in private conventicles. But the Prussian authorities objected to such private church services, and expelled the Danish ministers as dangerous criminals. Some days ago a Danish vicar who had come down from Jutland to visit his former parishioners was seized by gendarmes and carried before the police-master of the district, who subjected him to a sharp interrogatory, and only with many cautions suffered him to continue his tour. While this system of arbitrary expulsion is being carried out against the Danish subjects happening to live within the Sleswick border, the régime established by Prussia in the Danish districts of the Duchy is making every effort to Germanize the country. In public proclamations and official declarations, for which every opportunity is sought, it is asserted that no part of Sleswick will ever be returned to Denmark; that its inhabitants are forever and irrevocably made subjects of Prussia, and that the Government never intends to execute the Treaty of Prague. Everything is done to proscribe the Danish language from church and school, the masters and the vicars nominated to purely Danish districts being unable to speak and understand the language of their parishioners. The names of towns, villages, rivers, and farms are Germanized so that the inhabitants cannot recognize them. By order of the Provincial Government no meeting, gathering, or feast of the Danish Sleswickers is allowed without the German flag being exhibited in a prominent place, and as this command is generally not obeyed, the German gendarmes appear with a huge black-white-red flag which they place behind the Chairman, and which is then alluded to by the party in their private conversations as a Gessler's hat.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT—WARFARE.

Dispatches have been received in Cairo from the Governor of the Soudan, says the Alexandria correspondent of the London *Times*, announcing the capture by the Egyptian authorities in Southern Kordofan of a large slave caravan. Five hundred and ninety-one slaves were taken; of these 137 adult males were enrolled in the Egyptian Army; 96 children were placed in the Khedive's schools; the women, 331 in number, were given in marriage to the soldiers, and 27 slaves died after the capture. News has been also received of a great victory won by the Egyptian troops over an invading force of Darfourians. It seems that for some time past the Darfourians have excited the Bedouin tribes of that district against the Egyptians, and have supplied arms to the disaffected. At length they determined to invade Kordofan in force. Their army, amounting to 12,000 well-armed men, and commanded by Es Sultan Aabouna, was encountered on June 17 near a place called Kalaka, on the frontier of Kordofan, by a force of 1,600 Egyptians armed with Remington rifles. After a severe engagement of two hours the army of Darfour was defeated, with a very heavy loss in killed and prisoners. Their commander was among the slain, and his son was captured. Almost immediately after this, the Sultan of Darfour made a fresh attack on the Egyptian frontier, with an army (according to the dispatch) amounting to 50,000 men, many of them well-armed cavalry. The second battle was fought on July 2, and lasted one hour and a quarter, when the enemy were utterly defeated, and vigorously followed up till night stopped the pursuit. The loss to the Darfourians is stated at 1,500 slain and 400 prisoners; 500 muskets, 7 rifled cannon, and a large number of horses were captured. The Egyptians lost 18 killed and had 16 wounded. Strong reinforcements have been sent from Cairo, and it is nearly certain that after this invasion the Khedive will occupy Darfour and annex it to his dominions. One main source of the slave trade will thus be cut off, for, Darfour being close to Wadai, which is one great slave preserve, its people are the greatest slave dealers in Central Africa, many of their caravans even making their way across the Sahara, through Fezzan to Tripoli, Bengazi, and the ports on the Mediterranean, and so via Malta, it is said, or along the African coast to the different slave-markets. The routes followed by the caravans pass through the Oases of the Libyan Desert. Many routes are known only to the Bedouins, but every now and then a party falls into the hands of the Egyptian authorities. It is, however, almost impossible thoroughly to watch the long Nile frontier and prevent slaves from being smuggled into the country. The following is an instance of the artifices employed: Visitors to Cairo may remember the beautiful monuments of the Mameluke Sultans, between Old Cairo and the Mokattam hills. Not long ago a carriage was stopped while entering Cairo by this lonely and circuitous route. Some Zaptiehs, observing that the horses could not draw the carriage through the sand, approached to give help; but as they came up the driver and attendants ran away, and seventeen small negro boys were found closely packed inside the carriage. They were all placed in the Khedive's schools.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following additional nominations have been made by the Republicans in this State:

ESSEX COUNTY.—For Assembly, William E. Calkins; Justice of Sessions, George G. Tobey; Coroner, William B. Otis.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Charles N. Flenagin; Assembly, Orrin T. Stacy; Justice of Sessions, John T. Wright; Coroners, J. C. Young, George St. John, Silas C. Davidson.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Watson M. Rogers; Special County Judge, Ross C. Scott; Justice of Sessions, Ezra D. Hiltz; Special County Judge, J. B. Emmes; Coroners, S. D. Lord, Lewis F. Phillips.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—For Superintendent of the Poor, Carson Wiltse; Justice of Sessions, Francis W. Squires; Coroner, Dr. D. T. Whyborn.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—For Assembly, First District, Alexander B. Law.

YATES COUNTY.—For Assembly, Hanford Struble; District Attorney, Henry M. Stewart; Justice of Sessions, Botsford Comstock; Coroner, William A. Carson.

PHIL. SHERIDAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is from a recent issue of the Mt. Vernon (Ohio) *Republican*: "One week since, while in conversation with Phil. Sheridan, as he is familiarly called in the neighborhood of his home in Perry County, a friend said a few words to him about the Presidency. Said Phil, 'I do not allow a thought on that subject to occupy my mind; I think many men have been ruined by thinking they ought to be President of the United States; all their actions, official and otherwise, have been controlled by that one idea. It becomes a disease with them. I am yet young enough to perform active duties, and I wish to labor, not to be led off by such an idea.'"

POLITICAL.

MR. GREELEY TO MR. TILDEN.

From the New-York Tribune, Oct. 20, 1869.

To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman Democratic State Committee:

SIR: You and I are growing old. We came here young men from the country, and have lived and struggled side by side for nearly forty years. We have participated ardently in many political struggles, always on different sides. You were the pupil and protégé of Van Buren and Silas Wright; I a disciple and follower of Henry Clay. But this I will say for you, that I am confident you have never sought to enrich yourself by politics, or at the expense of the public; that whatever of wealth you may have acquired or enjoyed was earned in your profession as a lawyer, and that your instincts and your influence, partisanship apart, have generally been felt on the side of economy in public expenditure and uprightness in the conduct of public affairs. Of my course in these respects you are welcome to say whatever you think true.

On one very important point, however, your bitterness as a partisan has compelled you to ignore, and come short of your duty as a citizen and a professed upholder of government by the people; and for this dereliction I here arraign you. I allude to the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box.

You and I grew up in the country, and are familiar with elections as there conducted. We both know that, except in a few districts where the voters are all on one side, it is morally impossible that any considerable proportion of fraudulent votes should there be polled. For those who attend a poll are nearly all well known to each other, and hardly ever is one entitled to vote who is not known to be so to men of each party. If one should offer a vote who is not known he is challenged and questioned of course, and his answers will convict him if a bogus voter. I do not believe that the illegal vote in the rural districts was ever one per cent. of the whole number polled, even when there was no registration of legal voters.

How different is the case in cities, and especially in this Babel, you very well know. Long as you have lived on Gramercy Park, and eminent in social position and fortune as are the inhabitants of that favored locality, you could not tell within twenty which of the residents in sight of your front door are and which are not entitled to vote; you could not make a list of the legal voters residing on that square which would even approach accuracy. How it must be, then, with the nomadic denizens of our "back slums" and of our great tenement-houses—how utterly impossible it is that any one should know which among them are and which are not legal voters, and whether the man who offers to vote at 11 A. M. at one poll has or has not already voted several times at different polls, and whether he is or is not on his way to vote still oftener at other polls, you cannot help knowing if you would. I can imagine how a man may shut his eyes to many things which he deems it convenient not to know; but I speak of what you *must* know, however you may wish or seek to be ignorant of it.

The matter to which I call your attention is vital to the very existence of free, popular government. Whenever it shall be generally understood that the results of elections are not determined by the ballots of legal voters, but by frauds in voting or frauds in counting, then the advent of avowed, unequivocal despotism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an emperor and the rule of a clique of ballot-box stuffers, every intelligent man must prefer the former as less rapacious and more responsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking "What is the use of voting? The result is already fixed," the days of the Republic will be numbered. Between a ruler who prohibits voting altogether and the gang who make it a sham by filling the ballot-boxes with illegal votes, or miscounting those actually cast, the sway of the former is every way preferable.

Mr. Tilden, I have been voting here for thirty-seven years, and an active politician for more than thirty of them, and I appeal to God for my sincerity and to my public record for a witness that in all those years I have earnestly sought and labored to have our elections decided by legal votes and none other. Seeing how great are the temptations and the facilities, under a Right of Suffrage so general as ours, to poll illegal votes, I have openly and actively favored every effort to shut them out and keep the suffrage pure and legal. That every legal voter should have a full and fair opportunity to vote once at each election; that no one should be enabled to vote more than once, and that none but legal voters should be allowed or empowered to vote at all. Such has been my constant aim. I have not confined myself to barren professions, but have shown my faith by my works.

How is it with *you?* You hold a most responsible position in the councils of a great party. You could *make* that party content itself with polling legal votes if you only would. In our late Constitutional Convention I tried to erect some fresh barriers against election frauds. Did *you?* The very little that I was enabled to effect in this direction I shall try to have ratified by the people at the ensuing election. Will *you?*

Mr. Tilden—You cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty *Macbeth*,

> "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
> Those gory locks at me,"

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall.

Mr. Tilden—You and I were ardent participants in the struggle of 1840, wherein Martin Van Buren was ousted from the Presidency by Gen. Harrison. You know how thoroughly our City was absorbed in that contest, wherein every man, woman, and child, took a deep and lively interest. Our elections were then held throughout three days; there was a legistration freshly enacted which blacklegs had not yet learned to circumvent; the Right of Suffrage was as widely diffused as it now is, and no one ever complained that a single legal voter was unable then to poll his vote. And, though our City has since largely increased its population, *the lower wards* were quite as populous then as they are to-day—several of them more so. They were full of boarding-houses, crowded with clerks and mechanics. Many of these covered sites since given up to great warehouses and manufactories; their denizens have moved up town, over to Brooklyn, or out on some of the railroads that lead into the open country. Practically, the lower wards are being given up to commerce, and no longer shelter by night the multitudes who throng their streets by day.

Now, look at the vote of four of these wards in 1840 and 1868 respectively:

Wards.	—President, 1840.— Harrison.	Van Buren.	—Governor, 1868.— Griswold.	Hoffman.
Fourth	1,138	1,177	480	3,830
Sixth	806	1,223	369	5,032
Seventh	1,707	1,728	1,265	6,895
Fourteenth	1,142	1,393	726	4,526
Four wards	4,793	5,521	2,840	20,283

Van Buren's majority, 726; Hoffman's majority, 17,443.

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length it would doubtless have been swelled to at least 20,000. There was nothing but time needed to make it 100,000, if so many had been wanted and paid for.

Now, Mr. Tilden, I call on *you* to put a stop to this business. You have but to walk into the Sheriff's, the Mayor's, and the Supervisor's offices in the City Hall Park, and say that there must be no more of it—say it so that there shall be no doubt that you mean it—and we shall have a tolerably fair election once more. Probably a good part of the fifty thousand last Fall with bogus naturalization certificates will offer to register and to vote—some of them pretending not to know that they are no more citizens of the United States than the King of Dahomey is—but very few will vote repeatedly unless paid for it; and we shall not be cheated more than ten thousand, if you simply tell the boss workmen that there must be no more Illegal Voting instigated and paid for.

Will you do it? Your reputation is at stake. The cowardly craft which

> "Would not play false,
> And yet would wrongly win,"

will not avail. If we Republicans are swindled again as we were swindled last Fall, you, and such as you, will be responsible to God and man for the outrage. Prosecutors, Magistrates, Municipal authorities are all in the pool. We have nothing to hope from the ministers of justice, and the villians have no fears of the terrors of the law. I appeal to you, and anxiously await the result.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE WORLD AND MR. TWEED.

Politicians have not forgotten the touching perplexity of Daniel Webster when, finding himself out of office and deserted by his party, he inquired, "And where on earth am I to go?" The troubles of the great expounder live again, we are sorry to say, in the bosom of our unfortunate friend, the *World*, which, having for some time been out of office in the capacity of a journal of news, now finds itself distinctly repudiated and gone back upon by its own party as an organ of opinion. Two years ago the *World* ventured to have an opinion on a political subject without the permission of Mr. William M. Tweed, and Mr. Tweed immediately knocked it down. Now it has taken a similar liberty, and Mr. Tweed not only knocks it down but sits on it afterward. It is a very sad case, and proves that papers with opinions have no business in the Tammany party. We really do not see where the *World* can go. It is too old to learn the profession of journalism, and besides the business of procuring news is already monopolized by the *Tribune*. It cannot devote itself to the Police Courts, for there it would be sure to fall foul of the party. It can print lectures on Positivism, but that is a poor way of making a living. Upon the whole we can think of nothing better for it than to make a fine long valedictory address and then die decently.—*Tribune, Oct. 1, 1870.*

TWEED'S VICTORY AT ROCHESTER IN 1871.

Tweed's victory at Rochester is more complete than our worst anticipations foreboded. He was virtually recognized as the leader of our city Democrats. His committee is still its accredited organ; his ticket will be the regular Democracy ticket; and our plundered citizens and their ballot-boxes are delivered over by the sham Democracy to the uncovenanted mercies of his satellite thieves and ruffians. There was never a more disgraceful back-down than that of the Seymours and Kernans and Tildens, quailing before the audacity of this embodiment of wholesale corruption and vulgar profligacy. We saw, three days ago, that the habitual misleaders of the German Democrats of our city were preparing to knuckle to Tweed; we knew that the Democratic managers of this emporium were rotten to the core; yet we still put faith in the resolution and the power of Seymour and the rural chiefs. At last, we saw that they, too, would give way or be overborne—that Tweed would not be denounced and excommunicated in earnest; and yet we supposed that a sense of decency and of party necessity would impel the convention to put him in Coventry in appearance, though not in reality. We believed and trusted too far. Tweed went, and saw, and conquered. The convention proved a plaything in his hands. Tilden's empty talk about Democratic purity was turned to ridicule by the action which immediately followed. If ever party was disgraced by gigantic peculation, then Tweed & Co. have shamed the Democratic Party beyond all precedent. Yet his immense wealth, so foully won, his unmeasured power to make ballot-boxes lie, his lavish disbursements, and his matchless audacity, have enabled him to triumph over public indignation and a formidable array of adversaries, and he returns from Rochester master of the situation.—*Tribune, Oct. 5, 1871.*

THE POPE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Writing from Rome, Sept. 11, the *Daily News'* correspondent says: "After a silence of several weeks the Pope has again spoken out, and in answering an address presented by the members of the Roman Seminary has once more assured the faithful that the day of triumph is approaching with great speed. Though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, the Pope may be right in his assertions, and the final victory may be his. At any rate, his speeches are of great use to him in keeping up the spirits of his discouraged partisans, who appear to discern that, though the day of triumph may be marching with great speed, its distance from the earth may be so great that it will take a long time to arrive. The Pope, as usual, made some allusion to the Bible, and converted King Victor Emmanuel into a devil and all the Liberals into demons. No doubt King Victor Emmanuel must by this time have accustomed himself to the violent invectives of the Pontiff, but I have reason to believe that when his Majesty sees these Papal outbursts inserted in the clerical organs his countenance becomes rather serious. He knows that it is impossible to put a stop to them, and that we may as well get into a passion with a bluebottle buzzing about us and disappearing as soon as we attempt to catch it. The Princes of the House of Savoy seem destined to be in continual conflict with the Popes, and the revelations recently made by the diplomatic documents respecting modern Italian history furnish us with abundant proofs of the loyal and independent feelings ever animating the rulers of Piedmont. When, in 1814, King Victor Emmanuel, a pious and devoted sovereign, was reigning in Sardinia, Pope Pius VII. charged the Bishop of Ivrea to hold provisionally the Diocese of Vercelli. The Ministers observed that the Pope had violated the royal prerogatives, and the King absolutely refusing to grant the royal exequator, Count Valeria, the Sardinian Minister at the Court of Rome, was requested to protest against the Papal proceedings. The question was, after much discussion, settled; but new controversies arose, and the following observations, written by the King to his minister at Rome, are worthy of consideration, for they demonstrate that the policy of Piedmont with regard to the temporal power of the Pope has long been of a very decided character, and in perfect harmony with the policy of the present king. The Sardinian sovereign observed:

When the Pontiffs possessed nothing more than the Princes of the Apostles left to them, and appeared in this world simple vicars of Christ, they only took an interest in and treated with Catholic princes upon those questions which aimed at unity and devotion. Rome was a theatre of peace, and we do not behold, until these temporal acquisitions, discord between them and Catholic sovereigns. By the double quality of the Pope as head of the Church and sovereign prince, with the union of the spiritual and the temporal, by which religious questions and State interests are jumbled together in his court—a confusion which in past days caused their greatness, but which likewise brought about great struggles between Church and State—Catholic sovereigns find it more difficult than ever to distinguish the limits of the two powers, in order not to compete with a court which aims at acquiring even greater privileges, and despoiling other courts of their own.

These Royal observations were followed by a memorial of Count Peyretti, who concludes by saying: "All things which appear to furnish hope to Rome must be for us a cause of fear." This was the policy of the old bigoted Kings of Piedmont with regard to the temporal power of the Popes, and it has been the continuation of that policy which has carried the House of Savoy from the banks of the Doro to those of the Tiber. No wonder, therefore, that in his speeches the Pope should find no better compliment for King Victor Emanuel than that of calling him a devil!

THE COST OF THE GERMAN WAR.

The cost of the war of 1870, according to an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, was comparatively small. On the part of France it amounted to £371,000,000, to which £173,000,000 may be added as the value of the ceded territory. The amount spent by Germany was, of course, less, the troops operating in the enemy's country, no towns having to be victualled, and the Commissariat being much better managed than with the French. The cost to the North German Confederation has been officially stated as £47,000,000. When the truce was concluded the German Treasury was empty, and but for the contribution levied on Paris, and the first installment of the indemnity, a new loan would have been necessary. The £6,000,000 of the German war chest, and the £58,000,000 of the war loan, must have been exhausted. Contemporary wars have been far more costly. Brazil expended twelve and a half millions in its war against Paraguay; the American Civil War cost 330,000,000; the Crimean war cost England 167,000,000, the Abyssinian expedition eight and one-third millions, and the Ashantee war one and a half millions. The cost of the Franco-German war is all the more moderate, inasmuch as private compensation is included—7,000,000 on the German and 24,000,000 on the French side. The loss of 129,250 German soldiers, who were killed on the battle-field or died in hospitals, would not, however, remarks the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, be compensated even were the cost of the war repaid thrice over.

FUNERAL OF M. GUIZOT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs Sept. 16: Out of respect for the wishes of M. Guizot, the members of the Institute and Academy attending the funeral did not go collectively. Upward of 400 persons went from Paris and other parts of France by train to Lisieux, which is twelve miles from Val Richer. There was considerable difficulty in finding carriages, most of which had been taken by the inhabitants of the town. The road all the way was crowded with strangers and the inhabitants of the locality. The Centre Right Deputies were numerous. Among them were the Duc De Broglie, the Duc Decazes, Gen. Chabaud Latour, M. Target, the Duc D'Harcourt, the Comte D'Harcourt, &c. The leading administrative officials of Calvados, Eure, and Manche were present, as well as the Mayors of about seventy communes, who did not wear their scarves, but tricolored rosettes. The Protestants of Beuzenval, Caen, and Havre were largely represented, as was the Paris Consistory.

M. Mettetal, M. De Mallet, the banker; Deputy André, and the Comte Gasparin arrived at Val Richer in the morning. The château is beautifully situated in the Vale of Touques, near a winding road. The park is planted in the English style. A more congenial retreat for a grave and aged historian could not be imagined than the Abbot's house of an ancient Benedictine priory which M. Guizot made his dwelling. A spacious vestibule occupies the centre of the château, and runs from the entrance court to the park, on which it opens by means of a glass door. To the right is the dining-room, and to the left an immense drawing-room arranged as a library. In this room the coffin lay, covered with a pyramid of flowers. Portraits of different Sovereigns and illustrious personages, given by them to M. Guizot, looked down from the walls. There were his earliest patroness, Mme. de Staël, by Gerard, the late King and Queen of the Belgians, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, by Winterhalter; Mehemet Ali, Sir Robert Peel, the Princess Lieven, Mme. Recamier, the Duchesses of Nemours, Orleans, and Montpensier, Queen Isabella as a bride, and Queen Christina. The most remarkable of all is M. Guizot's mother, by Ary Scheffer, a veritable Mater Dolorosa, who bore sorrow with grand fortitude. Wonderfully like her son, she wears black garments, and the close weeds of the Nismes widows. Pastor Melon, of Caen, who attended M. Guizot in his last illness, preached a sermon by the side of the family tomb. M. Verne, of the Paris Consistory, read a most touching letter addressed to him six months since by the illustrious deceased, saying he wished for the prayers of pious friends, as human consolation was insufficient to support him in his trials and declining health unless united with Divine hopes, when it became sweetly salutary. He had experienced great comfort in prayer, and in feeling that he was prayed for. Dean Stanley and Lady Augusta Stanley were present. The latter threw flowers on the coffin. The funeral was over at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. M. Thiers was taken ill when half way from Paris, and was not at Val Richer.

MONSTER CUTTLE FISH.

Land and Water publishes the following correspondence which has been received by Mr. Frank Buckland:

DOWNING STREET.—I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a copy of a dispatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, inclosing, with other papers, photographs of the arm of a gigantic cuttlefish, recently brought to shore by some fishermen of that island. Lord Kimberley is quite willing that you should make such use of these papers, in the interest of science, as you may think proper; but I am to request that his Lordship may be informed in which museum you consider they should be finally deposited.

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Newfoundland.

MY LORD: The existence of a large cephalopod in the North Atlantic has been so questioned by naturalists that I am induced to bring under your Lordship's notice the circumstances under which one of the arms of a gigantic cuttle-fish was secured in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. With this view I have the honor to transmit copies of two letters from the Rev. Moses Harvey, of St. John's, Newfoundland, in one of which he describes the size of the captured arm of that fish, and deduces from certain data the proportions of the cephalopod. In his second letter he describes the appearance of an almost perfect specimen taken recently at Logy Bay, though of inferior size to that seen in Conception Bay. 2. I have further the honor to submit photographs of the arm and of the cephalopod, illustrative of the descriptions contained in Mr. Harvey's letters. 3. I trust that your Lordship will be pleased to forward the inclosed documents and photographs to the department of science in London, to which they relate. STEPHEN G. HILL.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I take the liberty of bringing under your notice some account of a gigantic cuttle-fish which was seen a few days ago in Conception Bay. The circumstances under which it was seen were as follows: Two fishermen were out in a small punt, on the 26th of October, off Portugal Cove, Conception Bay, about nine miles from St. John's. Observing some object floating on the water at a short distance, they rowed towards it, supposing it to be a large sail, or the débris of a wreck. On reaching it one of the men struck it with his 'gaff,' when immediately it showed signs of life, reared a parrot-like beak, which they declare was as big "as a six-gallon keg," with which it struck the bottom of the boat violently. It then shot out from about its head two huge, livid arms, and began to twine them round the boat. One of the men seized a small ax, and severed both arms as they lay over the gunwale of the boat, whereupon the fish moved off, and ejected an immense quantity of inky fluid, which darkened the water for 200 or 300 yards. The men saw it for a short time afterward, and observed its tail in the air, which they declare was ten feet across. They estimate the body to have been sixty feet in length, five feet in diameter, of the same shape and color as the common squid, and they observed that it moved in the same way as the squid, both backward and forward. One of the arms which they brought ashore was unfortunately destroyed, as they were ignorant of its importance; but the clergyman of the village assures me it was ten inches in diameter and six feet in length. The other arm was brought to St. John's, but not before six feet of it were destroyed. Fortunately I heard of it, and had it preserved. Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey, and I afterward examined it carefully, had it photographed, and immersed in alcohol; it is now in our museum. It measures nineteen feet, is of a pale pink color, entirely cartilaginous, tough and pliant as leather, and very strong. It is but three and a half inches in circumference, except toward the extremity, where it broadens, like an oar, to six inches in circumference, and then tapers to a pretty fine point. The under surface of the extremity is covered with suckers to the very point. At the extreme end there is a cluster of small suckers, with fine, sharp teeth around their edges, and having a membrane stretched across each. Of these there are about seventy. Then come two rows of very large suckers, the movable disc of each one and a quarter inches in diameter, the cartilaginous ring not being denticulated. These are twenty-four in number. After these there is another group of suckers, with denticulated edges, (similar to the first,) and about fifty in number. Along the under surface about forty more small suckers are distributed at intervals, making in all about 180 suckers on the arm. The men estimate that they left about ten feet of the arm attached to the body of the fish, so that its original length must have been thirty-five feet. A clergyman here assures me that when he resided at Lamaline, on the southern coast, in the year of 1870, the bodies of two cuttles were cast ashore, measuring forty feet, and forty-five feet respectively. More than once we have had accounts of gigantic cuttles cast ashore in different localities, but not until now have any of them been preserved. By this mail I send you a photograph of the arm; it is one-fourth the original in size. You will readily see the suckers at the extremity of the arm. The discs of several of the larger ones have been torn off by carelessness on the part of the captors. A few of them, however, are perfect, and the smaller ones are not injured. I shall send you also by this mail three or four of these suckers, the smaller being from the very tip of the extremity and not much larger than a pin's head. I shall be glad to hear your opinion of this fish at your earliest convenience. It is a great pity one arm was destroyed, and it is still more to be regretted that we did not get the head of the monster.

M. HARVEY.

THE LATEST ROMANCE.

The London *Globe* prints the following story: "A romance in very high life has just been brought to its last act. One of the most noted of the South German nobles was the Prince of Thurm and Taxis. He had been Minister to the late King of Bavaria, and his son was Aid-de-Camp to the present King. It is this son who is the hero of the German romance. Long ago the Lord of Burleigh chose his wife from the peasantry, and King Cophetua swore a royal oath that a beggar maid should be his bride; but neither of these traditional lovers went so far as the young Bavarian Prince of our own days. It was an obscure actress who fascinated him, and for whom he was content to sacrifice everything. These conventional words meant a great deal in this case. The marriage actually was solemnized, but it was made subject to conditions of a very rigorous character, which were imposed upon the bridegroom as a condition of the family assent. He was to renounce all his paternal rights, and even his name. He was to be no longer the Prince of Thurm and Taxis, but a plain bourgeois, and he was to receive an annual allowance of 5,000 florins. It might seem that such conditions would be impossible. The only answer is that they were exacted, that the marriage did occur, and that the Prince descended into plain M. De Fels. He had, however, a very fine tenor voice and a very beautiful bride, and he made his debut a short time ago at the theatre at Zurich. The story so far reminds one of Mario's history, who was Marquis of Candia in his own right; but here the resemblance ceases. The Swiss are not an imaginative people, and care very little for romantic sacrifices. M. De Fels was hissed off the stage at Zurich, and retired into private life. It was easy to descend from rank and position; it was difficult to reacquire them. The young Prince was brother-in-law of the Duchess of Bavaria, nephew of the Majordomo to the Court of Prince Oettingen, so great efforts were made to restore this would-be tenor within the princely circle. At last a way was found to achieve the end. On the Lake of Chiem King Ludwig has an estate known as Herreninsel, and there it has been the custom to give great water parties and nautical fêtes. A theatre is to be built there, of which the artists are to consist almost exclusively of the aristocracy. Scenes out of Wagner's operas are to be represented, and Offenbach and Hervé are also to appear on the bills. But for this distinguished theatre a dignified manager has to be provided, and the Grand Duchess of Bavaria, who has a taste for diplomacy, has thus found the means of introducing her nephew within the ring fence of his native aristocracy. The name of Paul De Fels, which appeared on the Zurich playbill, will be heard of no longer, and the Prince of Thurm and Taxis will be known in future as Marshal of the Royal Palace and Master of the Revels to the young King of Bavaria. It is the habit of some foreign editors to admit statements into their journals "under all reserve," and when this sentence is seen it is tacitly understood that imagination has something to do with the announcements, but no such qualification has accompanied the reports of this chapter of romance.

STATE CARRIAGES OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

From the London Standard, Sept. 16.

The state carriages of the Sheriffs elect of London and Middlesex, who will be sworn in in a few days, are now on view at their respective builders, and are examples of beautiful design and elegance of execution. The carriage for Mr. Sheriff Shaw has been prepared by Mr. Offord, of Brook street, Grosvenor square, and is extremely elegant. The colors are in harmony with the Sheriff's arms, the body being a rich deep crimson, relieved with gold and vermillion. The under-carriage is painted white, with broad lines or gilding edged with scarlet. The interior is fitted with white silk relieved with handsome lace, on which the rose, shamrock, and thistle are worked in scarlet and gold. The heraldic emblazonment is of entirely new design, and is the work of the deaf and dumb artist, Mr. D. T. Baker. The hammercloth is of crimson and gold, and the mountings are richly gilt and chased. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis' carriage has been provided by Messrs. Hooper & Co., of Victoria street, Westminster. The body and under carriage have been painted a rich deep green, relieved with lines of gold and crimson. The panels are decorated with the arms of the City and Merchant Taylors' Company. The hammercloth is very massive, and composed of rich green cloth trimmed with gold and crimson. The interior is fitted with silver drab silk, and costly laces, and the mountings and lamps are handsomely chased.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE TO ANYTHING SYMPTOMATIC OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, OR ANY BOWEL COMPLAINT, BY USING PROMPTLY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, AND YOU WILL AVOID MUCH SUFFERING AND NO LITTLE DANGER. THE REPUTATION OF THIS MEDICINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY ITS MERIT, AND IT IS NOW EVERYWHERE RECOGNIZED AS A STANDARD CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

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Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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MARRIED.

CUMINGS—SMITH.—At Greenport, Long Island, Thursday evening, Sept. 24, 1874, by Rev. Epher Whitaker, Rev. E. WILMOT CUMINGS, of Paw-Paw, Mich., to Miss ANNIE M., daughter of the late Capt. Sylvester P. Smith, formerly of Sag Harbor, Long Island. (No cards.)

COOK—SANDS.—On the 24th inst., at the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, by Rev. John G. Bacchus, LEVI COOK, JR., to ELIZABETH ALLIE SANDS, daughter of Joseph T. Sands, Esq., of Quincy st., Brooklyn. No cards.

MOORE—DOLAN.—At the rectory of St. Ann's Church, Sunday evening, Sept. 27, by Rev. Father Preston, Dr. JOHN MOORE, United States Army, to Mrs. M. J. DOLAN, of Boston, Mass. No cards.

WHITE—BIXBY.—On the 26th inst., at the residence of R. P. Bixby, Lafayette av., by Rev. Mr. Chadwick, Dr. J. A. WHITE to CORNELIA BIXBY, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 25th inst., ANDREW D. ARCHER, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 42d st. at 10:45 A. M.

ALEXANDER.—Sept. 26, 1874, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, in his 12th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 12:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 133 8th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

BARRETTO.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 26, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Alfred F. De Luze, HENRY CHAPMAN BARRETTO, in his 79th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, 29th inst., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10:45 train from Christopher and Barclay sts.

BUCKHOUT.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, at his residence in White Plains, ISAAC CRAIG BUCKHOUT, Civil Engineer, son of the late Jacob Buckhout, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services in Grace Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 1:30 P. M.

BALDWIN.—At Rosemond, Ill., on Tuesday, 22d inst., JOSEPH BALDWIN, formerly of Newark, N. J.

CHARDAVAYNE.—On Friday morning, Sept. 25, THOMAS C. CHARDAVAYNE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 306 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square.)

DE BORST.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 26, CHARLES FREDERICK DE BORST, aged 27.

Relatives and friends, also officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Madison av. and 24th st., on Monday, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1874.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 36.—1. Company G, Capt. Webber, and Company F, Capt. Smith, are hereby detailed as escort to the remains of their late comrade, Private and ex-Lieut. CHARLES F. DE BORST. Assembly at the regimental armory, in full-dress uniform, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Members of Company B, and such members of the regiment as desire to parade with the escort, are invited. Escort will parade to the ferry.

2. The regimental team and reserves are detailed as pall-bearers and firing party. By order of

Col. RICHARD VOSE.

[Official]

ROBERT CURREN, Commissary Sergeant.

DAVID GRAHAM, Adjutant.

DOOLITTLE.—On Friday evening, Sept. 25, after a painful illness, ABBIE DOOLITTLE, in the 71st year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, Samuel P. White, No. 128 West 22d st.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

The Commandant regrets to announce the death of our late associate THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.

The members are requested to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 306 East 15th st.

By order
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding.

CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

ISAACS.—At her residence, No. 213 West 42d st., Mrs. S. L. ISAACS, aged 44 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her residence, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 10 A. M.

MIXER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, on Friday, Sept. 25, EVELYN LOUISE, youngest daughter of Emily F., and the late Henry Mixer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 127 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAPELYE.—On Saturday morning, the 26th inst., ELIZABETH RAPELYE, relict of Jacob Rapelye, aged 76 years 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Laurel Hill, Newtown, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry, and at the terminus of the Grand street car route, to carry friends to the house.

WILSON.—On Saturday, 26th of September, JAMES C. WILSON, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age, only son of John H. Wilson, M. D.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 28th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 272 9th av. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

☞ Armagh and Tyrone papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FINE DIAMONDS.

We have just received a few diamond solitaires, white, and of fine quality, weighing two carats per pair, which we can sell at the very low price of $200, in currency, per pair, mounted in any style to suit the taste of the purchaser. Also, a great variety of solitaire rings and earrings of larger size, at low prices.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AMALIA" AND "Nothing," by M. Millard, 50 cents each; "I Could Live in a Desert," J. R. Thomas, 50 cents; "Stolen Kisses," L. Engel, 35 cents; "Mazurka Rustique," 75 cents; "Tarantelle," $1 50, Gottschalk, (posthumous;) "Where the Citron Blossometh," waltz, Strauss, 75 cents; "Chasse au Lion," Kölling, 75 cents; "Leonore March," Raff, 75 cents. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

REWARDS TO DETECTIVES.

THE SUMS OF MONEY PAID TO THEM DURING FOURTEEN YEARS.

A FORMIDABLE LIST—MOST OF THE MONEY GIVEN FOR RECOVERING STOLEN PROPERTY.

About three weeks ago, on motion of Commissioner Voorhis, the Board of Police adopted a resolution directing the Chief Clerk to report to the board the rewards received by the detectives at present attached to the Central Office, as they appear on the records of the department. In pursuance of this resolution Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, has examined the old record books at head-quarters, with the following result. The names of officers and donors, with the date and amount of the rewards, are appended in their regular order:

Capt. James Irving and one other—Sept. 30, 1867, $10; Irving with Farley, Nov. 21, 1867, $100; Irving and one other, Jan. 7, 1868, $200; Irving, July 1, 1868, $50; Irving and Bennett, July 10, 1868, cloth; Irving and one other, Aug. 24, 1868, $50; Irving, Dec. 19, 1868, $20; Irving and one other, Feb. 2, 1869, $100; Irving and one other, Feb. 16, 1869, $100; Irving and two others, Feb. 22, 1869, $500; Irving and one other, June 12, 1869, $50; Irving, June 21, 1869, $10; Irving and one other, June 21, 1869, $100; Irving and one other, Oct. 21, 1869, $624; Irving, Bank of England, March 4, 1872, $107 44.

Roundsman J. B. Warlow and one other, Seaman's Savings Bank, July 29, 1872, $50, and July 29, 1872, $25; Arnold Constable & Co., Feb. 24, 1874, $25; J. B. Warlow and Heidelberg, W. L. Cook, March 6, 1874, $25.

J. H. Alcott, none.

Henry Avery, none.

James P. Bennett—Feb. 10, 1860, $7, expense of arrest; Overland Mail Company, Jan. 2, 1861, $25, recovering stolen property; Eagleson & Price, Oct. 18, 1861, $25, services; Mrs. McQuade, June 5, 1862, $10; W. Gray, June 19, 1862, $5; O. N. Deans, Sept. 26, 1862, $10; A. Lufner, April 24, 1863, $3; Althorp, Bergman & Co., Jan. 2, 1864, $10; James Skidmore, March 29, 1864, $10; W. Young, May 10, 1864, $5, services; David Davis, March 24, 1864, $20, recovery of diamond pin, $1,200; Aug. 9, 1864, $15; Sept. 22, 1864, $25; Oct. 1, 1864, $20; March 2, 1865, $5; March 4, 1865, $50; March 4, 1865, $10; March 15, 1865, $25; April 17, 1865, $10; Sept. 29, 1865, $20; Nov. 3, 1865, $25; Jan. 2, 1866, $50; June, 1866, $76 75; Dec. 5, 1866, $30; Nov. 9, 1866, $69 50; March 19, 1867, $50; March 20, 1867, $90; May 16, 1867, $10; Oct. 18, 1867, $5; Nov. 13, 1867, $5; Nov. 25, 1867, $10; Dec. 4, 1867, $5; April 15, 1868, $10; July 1, 1868, $100; July 1, 1868, $15; Jan. 27, 1869, $10; March 25, 1869, shawl; April 20, 1869, $15; May 19, 1869, $5; Oct. 4, 1869, $10; Dec. 21, 1869, $50; June 2, 1870, $25; Bennett and Macdougal, Tobin & Lyon, Oct. 13, 1862, $10; F. A. Sitting, Feb. 9, 1864, $50; French Consul, Feb. 27, 1864, $50, arrest of French sailors; John Stromberger, June 7, 1864, $30, arrest of Jesse Allen, bail bond; French Consul, June 28, 1864, $40, arrest of French sailors; Barrett and Tieman, T. J. King, July 1, 1864, $12 50; recovered $50; Bennett and MacDougal, Dec. 16, 1874, $40; Bennett and Elder, April 4, 1865, $150; Bennett and Elder, April 13, 1865, $50; Bennett and one other, April 13, 1865, $10; Bennett and one other, April 13, 1865, $5; Bennett and one other, May 22, 1865, $20; Bennett and one other, May 29, 1865, $25; Bennett and one other, May 29, 1865, $20; Bennett and one other, July 28, 1865, $20; Bennett and one other, Sept. 16, 1865, $40; Bennett and Irving, July 10, 1878, cloth; Bennett and McDougal, Dec. 19, 1868, $10.

Ira M. Clapp—Feb. 13, 1851, $20; Ira M. Clapp, Feb. 13, 1871, $25.

John J. Dunn, none.

Eleutius Dusenberry—S. Haas, Sept. 25, 1860, $250, recovering stolen property; R. W. Barnes, March 29, 1863, $150, recovering $6,635; W. Push, June, 1863, $10; Dec. 27, 1863, $25; Ross R. Strong, April 15, 1864, $200, recovering $1,000 gold; Wm. Hall, June 28, 1864, $20, recovering $137; Dec. 23, 1864, $15; Jan. 3, 1865, $50; June, 1866, $32 50; June, 1867, $10; Sept. 9, 1871, $25.

Dusenberry and Elder—M. J. Jackson, March 29, 1861, $100.

Dusenberry and one other—Radway & Co., June 14, 1861, $25, services; July 10, 1861, $20, recovering $511; W. H. Heyman, July 20, 1861, $5, services; Mr. Geary, Sept. 12, 1861, $20; Dr. Vanaren, Nov. 29, 1861, $10; John Phelan, Dec. 20, 1861, $35; Dusenberry and one other, Aug. 16, 1862, $17; Dusenberry and one other, Carpenter & Miller, Sept. 13, 1862, $50; Dusenberry and one other, W. Delafield, Dec. 5, 1862, $6; Dusenberry and one other, W. Ogilvie Ewen, Nov. 3, 1864, $75; Dusenberry and two others, Ball, Black & Co., March 9, 1864, $100; Dusenberry and one other, Francis Brown, June 24, 1860, $50; recovery of watch and chain, $181; Dusenberry and one other, Dec. 16, 1864, $20; Dusenberry and two others, Sept. 21, 1865, $100; Dusenberry and Farley, Golden and one other, Dec. 19, 1865, $400; Dusenberry and Farley, Golden and one other, Jan. 26, 1866, $1,300; Dusenberry and Golden, Jan. 6, 1866, $100; Dusenberry and Golden, Jan. 14, 1866, $500.

William G. Elder—Nassau Bank, Nov. 8, 1859, $53 25, arrest of two forgers; Nassau Bank, Nov. 8, 1859, $86 53, arrest of two forgers; Dec. 16, 1859, $20, recovery of furs; Charles Howard, Jan. 29, 1860, $48 37, expenses at Baltimore; Edward Schaick, Nov. 1, 1860, $10, services; Silas C. Hay, Nov. 13, 1860, $20, services; J. H. Bakkit, Feb. 23, 1861, $5; Julius Lozano, July 6, 1861, $10; Alfred Ruben, July 12, 1861, $10, recovery stolen money; George Vail, July 19, 1861, $8, recovery watch; Mariner's Savings Bank, Aug. 31, 1861, $10; N. Buchanan, Sept. 14, 1861, $5; Oct. 12, 1861, $20; R. H. Pomeroy, Oct. 19, 1861, $10; J. S. Wright, Dec. 18, 1861, $10; McFarland & Flanly, March 3, 1863, $7; April 8, 1863, $30; T. J. Varney, April 19, 1862, $6 84; E. P. Clark, April 23, 1862, $25; Jan. 3, 1863, $50; Mr. Sturges, April 26, 1864, $10, recovery of $89; C. Hurd, June 24, 1864, $25, recovery watch and chain; Dec. 16, 1864, $50; March 27, 1865, $25; Aug. 1, 1865, $50; Oct. 21, 1865, $5; Nov. 17, 1865, $44; Dec. 27, 1865, $100; Nov. 9, 1866, $1,102 71; April 8, 1867, $10; May 24, 1867, $30; June 1, 1867, $50; July 12, 1867, $40; April 8, 1869, $100; May 24, 1869, $300; Nov. 29, 1869, $20; Jan. 24, 1870, $10; Dr. Alfred Wyle, Feb. 1, 1872, $15; Feb. 10, 1873, $220; F. T. Langford, Nov. 6, 1873, $150; Richard S. Emmett, April 24, 1874, $200, arrest of masked burglars; J. C. Bailey, May 19, 1874, $550, arrest of masked burglars; Elder and Dusenberry, M. J. Jackson, March 29, 1861, $100; Elder and one other, Townsend and Gale, May 4, 1861, $12 50, detecting robbery; Elder and others, A. T. Stewart & Co., June 5, 1862, $50; Elder and one other, Samuel E. Briggs, Sept. 20, 1861, $30, arrest of Catherine Raymond; W. B. Weed, Oct. 29, 1861, $9 50; E. A. Ball, Jan. 4, 1862, $5; March 15, 1862, $5; Secretary of the Interior, April 29, 1862; $200; Waistead Bank, May 24, 1862, $500; Elder and two others, J. J. Reynolds, June 11, 1862, $150; Brooks Brothers, June 13, 1862, $100; Elder and one other, Robert Dandrien, Dec. 5, 1862, $15; Aug. 26, 1862, $50; Elder and two others, Jos. Bedford, Sept. 11, 1862, $200; Elder and one other, A. J. Herrick, Sept. 23, 1862, $15; S. T. Dewey, Oct 13, 1862, $10; C. S. Stillwell, Oct. 31, 1862, $5; Nov. 10, 1862, $15; Gwynne & Day, March 23, 1863, $75; Waller & Smith, April 4, 1863, $500; R. B. Tilt & Son, April 24, 1863, $500; Elder and two others, John Foley, June 23, 1863, $100; Elder and one other, Tiffany & Co., Jan. 7, 1864, $75; Mr. Behr, April 26, 1864, $35, arrest of son and recovery of $500; Elder and two others, C. O'Neil, April 26, 1864, $50, recovery of $400; Elder and one other, Mr. Remington, July 12, 1864, $50, recovery of watch and chain; Elder and two others, Aug. 12, 1864, $500; Elder and one other, Sept. 8, 1864, $150; Dec. 16, 1864, $100; Jan. 4, 1865, $100; Jan. 12, 1865, $325; Feb. 18, 1865, $125; Elder and Baurell, April 4, 1865, $150; April 13, 1865, $50; Elder and one other, May 23, 1865, $38; Oct. 7, 1865, $800; Oct. 20, 1865, $576; Nov. 17, 1865, $1,476; Oct. 10, 1866, $4,316 55; Elder and two others, Feb. 4, 1867; $6,500 83; Elder and five others, Oct. 2, 1867, $1,496; Elder and Macdougal and three others, Jan. 27, 1868, $4,300; J. J. Kilheimer, May 22, 1871, $100.

Richard Field—R. S. Emmott, April 24, 1874, $200, arrest of masked burglars; John C. Bailey, May 19, 1874, $550, arrest of masked burglars.

Philip Farley—T. & W. Fisher, Feb. 5, 1861, $27 33, recovery stolen property.

Philip Farley—Hunt, Beard & Co., Feb. 5, 1862, $100, recovery of stolen property; Feb. 14, 1862, revolver, recovery of stolen property; E. H. Arnold, Sept. 8, 1862, $800, recovery of stolen property; Riggs & Co., Nov. 12, 1862, $100; Feb. 2, 1863, $200; March 21, 1863, $37; March 21, 1863, wire stand; Isaac Rogers, April 12, 1864, $25, recovery of watch chain; B. F. Corliss, April 22, 1864, $35, recovery of diamond pin; Free Academy, May 20, 1864, $142, detecting incendiary; Sept. 8, 1864, $264; Sept. 20, 1864, $10; Dec. 16, 1864, $25; Feb. 20, 1865, $30; May 3, 1865, $50; May 29, 1865, $150; Oct. 18, 1865, $20; June, 1866, $100; Nov. 26, 1866, $20; Dec. 24, 1866, $100; Dec. 19, 1866, $20; July 11, 1867, $100; July 13, 1867, $50; July 26, 1867, $50; Aug. 28, 1867, $500; Sept. 30, 1867, $225; Dec. 14, 1867, $100; April 5, 1869, $25; July 27, 1869, $100; July 2, 1870, $250; Farley and one other, B. F. Hardy, June 7, 1861, $100, recovering property; A. McKay, Jan. 22, 1862, $100; C. D. Blanchard, May 13, 1864, $220, recovering $1,854; Farley and Golden, March 20, 1865, $80; Farley and Tiemann, Aug. 19, 1865, $50; Farley, Dusenbury, and Golden, Dec. 19, 1865, $400; Jan. 26, 1866, $1,300; Farley and Niven, Dec. 29, 1866, $100; Farley and Irving, Nov. 21, 1867, $100.

Timothy Golden—April 3, 1865, $200; April 18, 1865, $143 04; Aug. 25, 1865, $50; Nov. 21, 1865, $25; June, 1866, $32 50; June 12, 1874, $15; Golden and Farley, March 20, 1865, $80; Dec. 19, 1865, $400; Golden and Dusenbury, Jan. 6, 1866, $100; Golden, Dusenbury and Farley, Jan. 26, 1866, $1,300; Golden and Dusenbury, Jan. 14, 1866, $500.

Charles Hiedelberg—Aug. 21, 1874, $50; [Charles Hiedelberg and Warlow, W. L. Cook, March 6, 1874, $25.

Richard King—Richard S. Emmott, April 24, 1874, $200, arrest of masked burglars; John C. Bailey, May 19, 1874, $550.

Patrick Kierns, none.

Patrick Lahey, none.

Z. H. Mullen, none.

C. B. Macdougal—Overland Mail Company, Jan. 2, 1861, $25, recovering stolen property; D. Samuels, July 20, 1861, $12; Aug. 5, 1861, $2; Eagleson & Price, Oct. 18, 1861, $25; French Consul, Feb. 14, 1862, $40; Alfred Lee, Feb. 14, 1862, $3; D. Wickham, March 3, 1862, $11; March 15, 1862, $8; April 8, 1862, $5; Oct. 11, 1861, $10; S. Chambers, Dec. 30, 1861, $5; J. S. Lyle, Feb. 21, 1861, $15; Lord & Taylor, April 22, 1862, $10; William Salem, May 7, 1862, $10; James Parnett, Oct. 31, 1861, $200; M. Merrill & Co., April 5, 1862, $6; Feb. 16, 1863, $24, recovering jewelry; March 7, 1863, $25; F. Humphrey, Jan. 2, 1864, $10; French Consul, Jan. 2, 1864, $25; J. W. Depevster, Feb. 3, 1864, $5; A. Waller, March 25, 1864, $10; Aug. 16, 1864, $25; Aug. 15, 1864, $25; Sept. 21, 1864, $100; Nov. 30, 1864, $10; Feb. 9, 1865, $7; Feb. 22, 1865, $10; July 29, 1865, $20; Dec. 20, 1865, $10; Dec. 13, 1866, $300; Jan. 23, 1868, $20; Jan. 15, 1869, $10; Feb. 19, 1869, $25; Nov. 19, 1869, $40; July 2, 1870, $100; March 4, 1871, $10; Duden & Co., March, 1871, $100; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., May 12, 1871, $25; L. Chapman, Jr., Nov. 21, 1871, $25; Feb. 10, 1873, $220; Bank of England, Sept. 16, 1873, $100; Macdougal and three others, D. O. Freeman, May 14, 1868, $30; Macdougal and Bennett, Tobin and Lyon, Oct. 13, 1862, $10; Macdougal and one other, J. J. Hall, April 24, 1863, $10; Ann Tucker, June 23, 1863, $50; Macdougal and two others, Charles A. Mugge, July 22, 1863, $300; Macdougal and Bennett, F. A. Litting, Feb. 9, 1864, $50; French Consul, Feb. 27, 1864, $50, arrest of French sailors; W. S. Meldrum, March 9, 1864, $50; Macdougal and Bennett, Joseph Stromberger, June 7, 1864, $30, arrest of Jesse Allen; French Consul, June 28, 1864, $40, arrest of French sailors; Macdougal and one other, Dec. 16, 1864, $40; Macdougal and two others, Feb. 22, 1865, $200; March 10, 1865, $1,000; Macdougal and five others, March 24, 1865, $10,000; Macdougal and one other, Sept. 9, 1865, $2,500; Nov. 22, 1865, $50; Dec. 19, 1865, $20; Dec. 26, 1865, $20; March 13, 1867, $2,200; Macdougal, Elder and three others, Jan. 27, 1868, $4,300; Macdougal and one other, Aug. 27, 1868, $1,500; Macdougal and Bennett, Dec. 19, 1868, $10; Macdougal and Tilley, H. W. Dunshee, April 4, 1871, $50; Macdougal and Elder, J. Jekelheims, May 22, 1871, $100; Macdougal and Woolsey, Feb. 13, 1874, $50; Adriance, Platt & Co., Feb. 17, 1874, $50.

Geo. Neven—Oct. 31, 1865, $10; Nov. 6, 1865, $5; June, 1866, $175; Neven and Tiemann, Jan. 7, 1865, $75; Neven and one other, Sept. 12, 1865, $100; Oct. 23, 1865, $20; Dec. 2, 1865, $50; Neven and Farley, Dec. 29, 1866, $100; Neven and one other, March 8, 1867, $100.

Ed. J. Ryder, none.

Philip Rielly and Williamson, May 19, 1874, $50.

Thomas Sampson, none.

Joseph W. Silleck, none.

John C. Tiemann—N. Collins & Co., Sept. 26, 1862, $75; Seth Chester, Nov. 29, 1864, $5; F. J. Parker, April 1, 1864, $30; Rankin & Co., April 19, 1864, $50, arrest of clerk; July 29, 1864, $10, arrest of Ellen Tierney; Sept. 6, 1864, $10; Jan. 17, 1865, $100; May 6, 1865, $20; May 29, 1865, $150; Jan. 4, 1865, set of furs; June, 1866, $2; Oct. 11, 1867, $50; Tiemann and one other, D. Brooks, June 24, 1864, $1,000, arrest of highwaymen; Tiemann and Bennett, F. J. King, July 1, 1864, $12 50, recovered $50; Tiemann and two others, Sept. 17, 1864, $30; Tiemann and Neven, Jan. 7, 1865, $75; Tiemann and Farley, Aug. 19, 1865, $50; Tiemann and one other, May 8, 1867, $1,000; Aug. 27, 1869, $50; Sept. 26, 1867, $30.

Jacob Von Gerichten, Williamson, and one other—Jan. 23, 1874, $150.

Joseph H. Woolsey—Arnold, Constable & Co., Feb. 24, 1874, $25; Woolsey and Macdougal, Feb. 13, 1874, $50.

James M. Tilley and Macdougal, H. W. Dunshee, April 4, 1871, $50.

A. A. Williamson—Arnold, Constable & Co., Feb. 24, 1874, $25; Williamson, Von Gerichten, and one other, Jan. 23, 1874, $150; Williamson and Rielly, May 19, 1874, $50.

Garrett S. Walling, none.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

RESPONSE TO A SERENADE IN CLEVELAND—THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA OF HOME RULE.

Hon. James G. Blaine was serenaded in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was temporarily staying, on Thursday evening, and in responding said:

The war has closed, ten years ago nearly, and yet here stand the Republican and Democratic Parties dividing the country, each appealing to the people for support and confidence; and I submit to you, gentlemen, to-night, whether the same questions which the Republicans have sought to bury out of sight and to settle forever are not continually obtruded upon public attention, and again and again submitted to your decision by what I must in plain language call the misconduct of the Democratic Party; for I beg to say that in all the disturbed and distracted Southern States to-day there would be peace and harmony and content if the Democratic Party of the country so willed it. Why, the Democratic Party of the State of New-York—the Empire State—has just announced a new creed, which all the States are copying and all swearing new fealty and allegiance to, and yet the very central figure, the *alpha* and the *omega* of that creed, is announced in that article which claims, as they term it, home rule—"hands off." That is, the Federal Government must not interfere anywhere, no matter how great an abuse may be heaped upon a citizen. That is the doctrine proclaimed everywhere, and upon that doctrine, here and now and everywhere, the Republican Party takes issue and declares that a citizen of the United States, of high or low degree, rich or poor, black or white, native or adopted, must be protected by the Government of the United States, whenever and wherever the local authority is incompetent or unwilling to protect him; and if there be within the sound of my voice an adopted citizen of Irish or German descent, let him not turn aside from the magnitude of this question by saying in the cant language of the day, that it is a mere "nigger" question. Gentlemen, it goes to the very root and marrow of the rights of citizenship, and unless you and I are able to protect the meanest, the poorest, and lowest citizen of the United States, your safety and mine are not guaranteed. Let me submit to you a great anomaly in the administration of justice. It was but three weeks since all the civilized world was shocked by the barbarous massacre in part, and the mobbing and abusing altogether, of sixteen colored men in the State of Tennessee. The Government of the United States, if no redress was given, was about to interfere. The Democrats say "Hands off," "Home rule." If down South in the State of Tennessee they want to abuse and maltreat and maim and hang these negroes, they have got a right to do it. You must not interfere. That is "home rule!" Now let me present to you what I think is the anomaly. If those sixteen colored men had been injured and mobbed, and part of them murdered as they were, on the soil of England, this country would have gone to war to vindicate them. (Voice—"That's so.") Now, mark you, we would have gone to war to vindicate the rights of those men; or if, on the other hand, (and I beg your attention to this,) these sixteen colored men in Tennessee, lawfully pursuing their business in that State, had been subjects of Great Britain, and they had been injured, England would have called this country to account for it, and we would have had to redress the wrong and right the grievance; but being simply American citizens on American soil we have, according to the Democratic doctrine of "home rule," no right to interfere. This is Democracy, gentlemen, as it stands now under the new doctrine of "home rule," as proclaimed by the most recently revised creed of that party.

A DEFENSE OF FORREST.

Gen. N. B. Forrest finds a defender for his course since the war in the Grenada (Miss.) *Republican*, although that paper is politically opposed to him. It says: "He had fought and lost; he was fairly whipped, and, we believe, was whipped all over. He returned to the walks of civil life to see his fortune scattered to the winds, save here and there a fragment which he soon combined, and begun the struggle of life anew. With what success we do not know, but that indomitable energy which belongs to him by birth has borne him forward and upward until he is again a man of mark. It is our honest belief, since he told his ragged squadrons "go home and be good citizens," no man in the South has more respected his parole of honor or kept more sacredly his oath of allegiance. When the troubles growing out of the capture of the Virginius by the Spaniards raised a little war-cloud over our political firmament, Gen. Forrest was among the first to tender his services in case of hostilities, and Lieut. Gen. Sherman had the good sense and confidence to write, that in case of necessity he would place Gen. Forrest high on the list of officers that would be commissioned in the United States service. Gen. Sherman knew his man, for we presume he has had his eye upon the civil career of Gen. Forrest, as well as hundreds of others of Confederate officers, since the close of the war. Had the authorities of Gibson County accepted the services of Gen. Forrest, we surely believe that the most of the guilty men engaged in that Trenton murder would have been safely lodged in prison. They would have been dragged out from their hiding-places, whether in the mansions of the rich or the hovels of the poor; whether in the tangled brakes of the swamp or the open streets of the town; whether backed up with the defiant preparations of the desperado, or skulking around as guilty cowards. We say again, if the people of Gibson County had been in earnest to arrest these men, in our opinion no better evidence could have been given than in securing the proffered aid of an earnest, honest, intrepid man like Gen. Forrest. We will not say that such a man they did not want, but from the slow manner of arresting the guilty ones, it would bear that inference. We believe that Gen. Forrest is in full accord with the Democratic Party, but notwithstanding, in the discharge of his duty, he would not be swayed in the least by party influences, but would exercise his official authority alike upon the Democrat and Republican, looking wholly to his duties in the case as defined by the law."

A SUIT FOR TEN CENTS.

W. P. Sheffield, Esq., attorney for the Old Colony Railroad Company, has notified Thomas Wood, of Newport, R. I., that he (Mr. Sheffield) has been instructed to commence, as soon as the business he has on hand before the Supreme Court is completed, a suit against him on behalf of the company for evading his fare on Conductor Sampson's train Monday afternoon, Sept. 21. The particulars of the case are given by the Newport *News*, as follows: "Mr. Wood last Monday forenoon went to Fall River on Sampson's train, and neglected to purchase his ticket at the office before starting. When the conductor came to take up the tickets Wood handed him a dollar bill, and received thirty cents change, ten cents having been required for the non-purchase of a ticket. This Wood demurred at, and informed the conductor that sixty cents was the just price. On his return in the same train in the afternoon he determined to test the matter, and took pains when Sampson came after his ticket to hand him the exact sum, sixty cents, which, however, was positively refused, and as Mr. Wood in turn refused to pay the remaining ten cents, he was told that he would be sued at once for evading his fare. Mr. Wood claims that he did not evade his fare, and that when the case comes to court he can produce several witnesses, who have repeatedly paid but sixty cents for their fare to Fall River upon the train. He purposes to fight the case out.

VOORHEES ON THE FINANCES.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees delivered his long-promised speech on the financial question, at Greencastle, Ind., on the 24th inst. He argued against specie payments and hard money at great length, and spoke as follows: "For my part, my course is fixed on this subject. When the platform of the Democratic Party of Indiana was adopted in July last, without one dissenting voice, it had the earnest approbation of my mind, and has it now. I shall defend it on all proper occasions. A few weeks since a political organization was effected at Springfield, Ill., under the lead of Cyrus McCormick, the greatest patent monopolist in the United States, one who has made many millions by the sale of patent-protected agricultural implements to farmers for two or three times their real value. At that time, and under such auspices, Gov. John M. Palmer announced the watchword of the clan. It was 'Aggression!' 'Aggression!' This defiant menace against the equal rights of people will be accepted, and the people will not wait for the threatened assault, but will themselves lead to the conflict." The speech is somewhat defiant in tone, and not easily misunderstood.

GOV. LESLIE AWAKE.

The recent outbreaks in Kentucky have aroused Gov. Leslie, and he has lately manifested a commendable disposition to suppress the disorders. His order to Judge MacManama, which struck terror to the outlaws in Owen County, has been referred to heretofore. Lately he has addressed the following letter to Judge Randall, Breathitt County:

JUDGE RANDALL: After carefully reading your letter and other papers bearing upon the troubles in Breathitt County, I have determined to ask and urge you to order at once a special term of the Breathitt Circuit Court, commencing at the earliest day you can under the law. Have notices posted and grand and petit jurors summoned, and I will place at Jackson a sufficient body of State troops, under your command, but in the hands of a man who will use them properly. There shall be enough of them to protect the Court and execute your orders, processes, and the law. I desire that you continue the court in session from week to week (six months if need be) till the Grand Jury can patiently investigate and report upon all the business that may be brought before them, and until every offender charged by indictment or presentment in Court is arrested and tried, or escapes the country. Let there be no continuances, as in the usual way, from court to court, but in cases where a party seems entitled to further time for preparation, set the case to a day hence within that special holding, and thus secure to the State and the accused a speedy trial. Require the Sheriff to have summoned a sufficient number of deputies, who, with the aid of the militia, can and will summon and arrest every one accused, and each witness. * * * I have the fullest confidence that in this way the dignity and honor of the law will again be assured and built up; the character of the State brightened; peace and quiet restored to the troubled districts; and justice done to the innocent as well as to the accused citizens. * * *

P. H. LESLIE,
Governor of Kentucky.

In obedience to this command, Judge Randall will open court at Jackson early this week for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before him. Some persons, perhaps malicious, intimate that the activity of Gov. Leslie, after hesitating so long with the Kuklux raiding within sight of his residence, is the result of his fear that the General Government will suppress the lawlessness of the State, if he is unable or unwilling to do it; and others give as a reason that the frequent outbreaks in the South, especially at this time, will injure the prospects of Democratic candidates in the North at the approaching elections.

THE COUSHATTA CRIME.

A gentleman who has been traveling recently on a business tour through Northern Louisiana writes to the New-Orleans *Republican* as follows of the scene of the murder of the Coushatta prisoners:

"I have just returned from a trip to Ward's store, in the lower part of this parish—the scene of the killing of the Coushatta prisoners—and I see that you have made a mistake in your statement, as the killing was all done in this (Caddo) parish. Dewees, Twitchell, and Edgerton were killed in the road in front of the Hutchinson plantation—the two former where they were overtaken, and the latter, Edgerton, about a half mile further up the road. It seems that he attempted to escape, and had got some distance from his pursuers, but was intercepted by a party who came up across the fields, when he quit his horse, with the intention, it is supposed, of swimming Red River, but was shot as he went over the bank. The others, then, were taken back to Ward's store, a distance of about two miles, where the whole party stopped until nearly dark, when the prisoners were taken into the woods about half a mile in rear of the store and there shot. From parties who were present when the bodies were found, it seems that two of them must have been on their knees, for appearances indicated as much, and that they had been placed in line, as they were all shot in the heart and fore part of the body. They were buried in two graves—three in each—near where they fell, Dewees, Twitchell, and Edgerton in a little graveyard belonging to the Hutchinson plantation, right on the bank of the river, and the others in the woods. Of course not much is said about it there, but the best citizens in the neighborhood deplore it, and are, I think, ignorant of the parties who did the deed. A clerk at Ward's store, who saw the whole party, stated that they were the roughest set he ever saw, and that all were entire strangers to him. It seems to be the opinion there that the work was done by men from De Soto, with possibly a few Texans among them, as a company from Panola County was reported present at Coushatta, directed by men from about Coushatta."

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF CANADA.

From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 25.

It has been claimed for Canada that she stands third or fourth on the list of nations owning shipping, and that she bids fair, at no distant day, to occupy a still more distinguished place. On the other hand, Mr. Smith, of the Marine and Fishery Department treats such claims as mere "oratorical flourishes," and says that Canada ranks only seventh or eighth. Mr. Henry Fry, of Quebec, however, returns to the charge and disputes both Mr. Smith's figures and conclusions. It may be, he asserts, that the registered tonnage in the Dominion is not more than 950,000 tons, but what is actually owned by Canadians is much greater. The different steam-ship lines sailing to Canada have all their vessels registered in Britain. Yet a large proportion of them is the bona fide property of Canadians. The same thing is true of a large number of sailing vessels. Besides, ships built in Canada and sent to Britain for sale are immediately transferred to a British register, though they may not be sold for years. There are other considerations which seem to lead to the conclusion that Mr. Smith is mistaken in putting our tonnage so low as the 950,000 he mentions. The maritime provinces alone have about 800,000 tons registered, the port of Quebec has 100,000, and surely all the other ports of the Dominion have more than will make up the other 50,000. Mr. Smith has not only depreciated the tonnage of Canada, according to the St. John *Telegraph*—he has exaggerated that of other nations. The *Telegraph* calculates the correct figures as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Great Britain	7,136,100	Italy	1,084,824
United States	2,446,459	Germany	1,036,396
Canada	1,200,000	France	968,953
Norway	1,166,047		

This would give the third place to Canada. The amount of ship-building going on in different parts of the Dominion promises a still more favorable exhibit in the near future.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Sept. 26, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, Joseph McGuire sold a two-story brick house with lot, 21.3 by 98.9 by 28.3 by —, on East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 403 feet east of Third avenue, for $7,450, the purchaser being John M. Tracey, a party in interest to the foreclosure proceedings. This sale was not noticed for Saturday, from the fact that it was not entered on the auctioneer's books until just prior to the auction.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market has shown no improvement during the past week, unless it may be that an increased attendance each day at the Exchange indicates an increased interest in real estate matters. The only public sale of note taking place during the week was the sale on Thursday, by James M. Miller, of the Kipp's Bay Malt House property, on First avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street, for $130,000, which must be considered a low figure. Nearly all the other public transactions of the week have been of a legal character, and but few sales at private contract have been reported. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 26, amounts to $217,015, as against $99,170, the figures for the previous six business days.

The suburban auctions of the week have resulted as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 22, sale at Manhasset, Long Island, by C. W. Rogers, of thirty-two lots for $6,650; same day, sale at Rockland Lake, by Messrs. Mathewson & Miller, of 117 acres of land for $48,000; Wednesday, Sept. 23, sale of hotel buildings and sixteen lots at Williams Bridge, Westchester County, by R. V. Harnett, for $7,175; Thursday, Sept. 24, sale at Astoria, Long Island, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of about 100 lots at an average of about $200 per lot, or a total of some $20,000, (estimated,) and, same day, sale at Paterson, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Hindle, of ninety-five lots for $14,375; total, $96,200; total for previous week, ending Saturday, Sept. 19, $102,217.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales thus far announced for the present week are as follows, all taking place at the Exchange, except where otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Sept. 28.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.7 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 47.6 feet east of Madison avenue.

By R. H. Graham, assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James [illegible], Esq., of the household fixtures [illegible] Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Theatre.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. McAdam, Esq., of a house, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 435 feet east of Eighth avenue; lease dated Oct. 1, 1872; term, twenty-one years, seven months.

Tuesday, Sept. 29.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the first-class four-story English basement brick house, 25 by 56, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 47 West Twenty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 100, with frame building on same, on Third avenue, east side, 100.1 feet south of Ninety-ninth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street. Also similar sale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots together in size 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. Also similar sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 150.5 feet north of Forty-second street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 94.4 by 25.9 by 97.6, on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 156 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 56.8 by 21 by 55, on Tell street, south-west corner of Dover street. Also, a Sailor's Snug Harbor lease of a lot 50 by 47 by 23 by 48.6, with building, on Broadway, east side, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street; lease dated Nov. 1, 1873, term twenty-one years; rental $3,000 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a lease of eight lots, together in size 200 by 100, with buildings, on Seventh avenue, west side, being the block front between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; lease dated March 3, 1856.

By Richard V. Harnett, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, public auction sale of the buildings and parts of buildings on the line of the proposed Lexington avenue extension from One Hundred and Second street to the Harlem River. Also, at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 12 M., foreclosure sale of a two-story and basement frame house, with five acres of land, located at West Brighton, Staten Island, and situate on Jewett avenue, one mile from Richmond Landing.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four large plots of land, with buildings, three on Anderson avenue, and one on Claremont avenue, between Birch and High Bridge streets, Claremont, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Hastings on the Hudson, on the property, at 12 M., Executor's sale, to close estate of C. W. Thomas, deceased, of 117 very choice building lots, together with two desirable cottages, all handsomely located on high ground, and commanding a river view. Special train from Forty-second Street Depot at 11:15 A. M. Tickets, with maps of estate, procurable at auctioneers' office, No. 6 Pine street.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Pinckney, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 21.4 by 105.9 by 21.7 by 109, No. 144 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, one two-story and basement brick house, 20 by 38, with lot, 25 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, and one lot in rear same size, fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court partition sale, of the two houses, with lot each 20 by 94.9, Nos. 453 and 455 East Tenth street, north side, 80 feet east of Avenue D.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue; also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482.1 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, similar sale, same last-named Referee, of a lease of lot, 15 by 130.2, with buildings, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 80, on East Seventy-fourth street, southwest corner of Madison avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John B. Haskins, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 103.1 by 100, with buildings, on Ninth avenue, corner of Fifteenth street.

Friday, Oct. 2.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 80, No. 135 Grand street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the three brick houses, with lots, Nos. 247 and 249 Ewen street, and No. 120 Towers street, Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 28 by 78.10 by 25 by 66.2, on Third avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 two-story brick house and lot, East 38th st., n. s., 403 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 21.3x98.9x28.3 x—	$7,450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 25.

Front st., n. w. corner Coenties slip, 26.1x67.5; Edward H. Brown to Richard F. Brown, 35-100 part	$13,300
Same property, E. H. Brown to Lewis W. Gorham, 25-100 part	9,500
Washington st., e. s., 76 ft. n. of Barrow st., 26x106.10; P. McArdle to James H. Mathews	20,000
32d st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19.9x46.2; Peter A. Anner to Charles C. Keys	12,500
47th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; C. Frech to Emil Von Schoening	nom.
48th st., s. s., 88.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.8x100.5; D. Fenmore Mierson to J. Lichtenberg	14,000
84th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 60x102.2; S. Lynch to Thomas W. Smith	nom.
113th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x120.10; Ann, wife George W. Ridgeley, to William Frecker, C. A. G	nom.
Same property; William Frecker to George W. Ridgeley, C. A. G	nom.
118th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 60x100.10; 117th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; 2d av., n. w. corner 118th st., 20x90; Thomas B. Berdell to Samuel B. Kenyon	25,000
Same property; S. B. Kenyon to Julia C., wife T. B. Berdell	25,000
123d st., n. s., 324 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11, foreclosure; Aug. T. Gillender to L. A., wife of Horace Kneeland	9,650
Avenue B, s. w. corner 15th st., 20x60; Charles O'Brien to James Beglan	12,000
Morse av., easterly corner Wall st., 59.8x137, Morrisania; W. Cauldwell and A. P. Whitney to J. Hallenbeck	8,500
1st av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 47th st., 25x60, foreclosure, Rufus F. Andrews, Referee, to August L. Nosser	16,000
2d av., s. w. corner 52d st., 20.5x70, J. Schwab to S. Alexander	29,600
2d av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 30th st., 20x75.4, S. Alexander to J. Schwab	15,500
Large indefinite gores on old Harlem road, and which adjoin following lot on west, being lots 941 and 942, Benson property, or 3d av tract, 116th st., s. s., about 115 ft. e. of 4th av., runs e. about 10 ft., thence s. 100 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence about 80 ft., thence n. w. to beginning; 116th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th av., 425x100.11, Benjamin P. Fairchild to Harriet N. Trask, C. A. G	1,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
44th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Lexington av., 25x100.5; Charles C. Keys to Margaret G., wife Peter A. Anner	12,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Coenties slip, Nos. 4 and 6, 5 years, per year	3,400
14th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; Mary S. Van Beuren to John D. Wright; 21 years, per year	1,000
65th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av, 20x100.10, 24 years, per year, $400; 3d av., w. s., 81.10 ft. s. of 65th st., 19x80, 14 years, per year, $650; 3d av., w. s., 62.10 ft. s. of 65th st., 19x80, 14 years, per year, $650; 3d av., w. s., 43.10 ft. s. of 65th st., 19x80, 14 years, per year, $650; 3d av., w. s., 24.10 ft. s. of 65th st., 19x80, 14 years, per year, $650; 3d av., s. w. corner 65th st., 24.10x80; James W. Beekman to Ernest Conradee; 14 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE—A DOWN-TOWN STORE equity, $15,000, for a house on the east side of about that value, free and clear, or nearly so. Owners address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop 20-foot brown-stone dwelling, frescoed, and in fine condition; price reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st., unequaled in beauty of situation and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river, containing twenty acres under high cultivation, with all the desirable requisites for a country residence in Winter and Summer; price $45,000. Address W. E. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND tradesmen of means, character, and withal, temperate, to locate in and assist in building up an important town at a central point on a new railroad leading out of this City. Address E. T. MORSE, Woodbury, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a beautiful cottage, handsomely frescoed and nicely furnished; parlor, library, dining-room; five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, cellar, &c.; stable and carriage-house, water, gas, &c. Price $12,000; terms easy. Corner of Washington and Chestnut sts.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, COMPRISING
LOTS, PLOTS, AND DWELLINGS,
AT

HASTINGS

ON THE HUDSON.
FORTY-SIX MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine st., New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL,
ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874,
at 12 P. M., on the premises,

The valuable estate of C. W. Thomas, deceased. Comprising choice lots, fronting on Washington avenue, Broadway, and the Landing road, near the station, and on elevations commanding
MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEWS.

There will also be sold one double cottage on Landing road, and one stone cottage on Broadway, and other buildings.

A large portion of purchase money left on bond and mortgage.

LUNCHEON BEFORE SALE.
Special train from 42d st. depot, at 11:15 A. M.
For maps and passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AVENUE A, 122D, AND 123D STS., BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Court of Common Pleas, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee:
AVENUE A—One lot, north-west corner of 122d st.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET—One lot, with two-story brick house, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One lot, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

AUCTION SALE OF A FULL-SIZED HOUSE on West 29th st., near Broadway.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 47 West 29th st., near Broadway, will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; the house is 25 by 56 feet, contains modern improvements, and is in fine order; lot, 25 by 98.9.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
AUCTIONEERS.

POSITIVE SALE OF A LOT, WITH FRAME building, on 3d av., opposite the site of the proposed Grand Palace of the Industrial Exhibition Company.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1874, 12 o'clock M.,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot, with frame building thereon, on the east side of 3d av., 100 feet south of 99th st., size 25x100 feet.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT,
FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

	Per month.
W. 48th st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 3-s. h. s. b. s., 20x50	$350
W. 49th st., close to 5th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 20x55	350
W. 32d st., close to 5th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 25x65	450
W. 14th st., near 8th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 25x55 and ex.	300
W. 47th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 20x50	300
*W. 47th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 20x60	400
W. 46th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 20x50	300
*W. 21st st., close to 5th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 25x70	600
W. 37th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 22x60	450
E. 46th st., close to 5th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 25x65	600
E. 39th st., close to Park av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 20x55	425
W. 50th st., close to 5th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 25x65, and ext.	600
W. 9th st., close to 5th av., 3-s. h. s. bk., 37.6x60, and large stable	475
W. 35th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-s. E. b. s., 18x60	300
W. 46th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 22x60	300
W. 17th st., cl. to 5th av., 4-s. E. b. s., 27x70	500
W. 26th st., b. B'y & 6th av., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 28x60	475
5th av., Mur. Hill, extra wide and deep cor. hse	1,000
*5th av., Murray Hill, extra wide and deep corner house, with stable	1,250
*Madison av., cor. house, very large, Murray Hill	700
Lexington av., cor. 39th st., 4-s. h. s. b. s., 20x70	400

*Can be had for Winter.

The above are all first-class houses, and all have full depth lots.

Permits to be had ONLY from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A complete list out to-day.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FINELY LOCATED on the Hudson, one-half hour from the City; contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, steam-heater, &c.; will be rented to a private family only for one or two years, at a moderate rent.
Further particulars given by
GEO. H. PETRIE, Equitable Life,
No. 120 Broadway, 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely-furnished house No. 3 West 46th st.; rent, $600 per month. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A SPLENDID FOUR-story brown-stone residence on 49th st., near 5th av., in complete order; rent moderate.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LEASE—AT LOW RENT, $2,000 PER ANNUM, handsomely and completely-furnished house, 23d st., one door from London Terrace, in splendid order; immediate possession; cars pass the door. Apply on premises, No. 503 West 23d st.

TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE NO. 77 CLINTON place, in good order, only to a private family.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 528 7th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH ST., TO rent for the Winter or year; six stables on the ground floor, 25 feet front; rooms overhead; a very desirable stable.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE—BY A FAMILY OF adults, part of a house, with modern improvements, located between Lexington and 6th avs., 3d and 50th sts.; house occupied by owner preferred. Address, with full particulars, M. X., Station E.

WANTED.—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, A small nicely-furnished house above 23d st. and between Park and 6th avs. Address D., Post-office Box No. 1,993, stating rent, number of house, and street.

BATHS.

VERGNES'

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,

No. 1,275 BROADWAY, (NEAR 34TH ST.)

Recommended by eminent physicians for RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, EXTRACTION OF MERCURY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND ALL ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISORDERS. Consultation free, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CARPET! PARLOR VELVET—ALMOST new, for sale as second-hand; cheap. Call for two days, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at No. 138 Madison av.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at E. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock at low prices.

DIVIDENDS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the share capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the office of the First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, in exchange to Eastern stockholders. Holders of stock certificates not transferred with their own name on the books of the company are requested to forward their certificates immediately to this office for transfer.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO AND A HALF ($2\frac{1}{2}$) PER CENT. in cash on and after the 20th October prox.
Transfer-books will be closed from 30th inst. till 21st October.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1874, on Consolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE,
Financial Agent.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons from the above bonds, due 1st October prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest as from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ROBERT R. WILLETS, Vice Presidents.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Money deposited now draws interest from October 1st.
Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square,
is now open. Send or call for circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACAdemy, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

COLLARETTES, CAPES, FICHUS, RUFFLINGS, &c. Spanish and Guipure Nets, Scarfs, &c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 4,910.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Kearney and Frederick W. Covel, who have carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D., 1874.
SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 88 John street,
New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate the New-York *Times* and New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published.
JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Register in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WELDON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of James Weldon, of Jersey City, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
For JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 4,900.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin L. Southack, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.
ALFRED BARBER, Assignee,
No. 377 Water st., New-York City.
s21-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. McKENZIE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 8, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 430.)

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.
FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.
H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JAMES W. FARR,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
SANH. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,
Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1874.

SHEETING, BLANKETS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 1, 1874, for brown sheeting, blankets, flannel, brogans, socks, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ROOFING TOMPKINS MARKET.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works till 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 2, 1874, for carpenter work, roofing, and slating, and plastering for new roof on Tompkins Market.
For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

2,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 1st day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering Two Thousand Barrels of Flour.
For particulars see the *City Record*.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, &C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 1st day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering Dry Goods, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record*.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, mutton, and veal.
For particulars see the *City Record*.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record*.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, (before No. 405 6th av. and 37th st.,) families will find first-class butlers, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, maids of all nationalities, their references being conscientiously investigated. No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very select servants, whose references will bear the strictest investigation; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, useful men, &c.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find a very large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachman, &c.

CARD.

Employers in want of trustworthy servants would do well to patronize Mrs. Lowe's establishment, where they will receive prompt attention from lady attendants. All servants who cannot furnish entirely satisfactory references are strictly excluded. Servants who disappoint are immediately dismissed. In such cases it is our INVARIABLE RULE to refund to the employer the fee, if any had been paid in advance. We give employers every possible protection, but in return respectfully and earnestly request them to aid us in this regard by furnishing references to those only who by honest and faithful service are entitled to them. We can furnish references from hundreds of prominent families who obtain their domestics from our establishment—domestics that prove capable and that do not merely remain a few months, but years. The gradual extension of our business to its present very large and constantly-increasing dimensions affords the best proof of its honorable management. Employers are requested to note well the numbers of our establishment before entering.

MRS. LOWE,
Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid, who thoroughly understands her duties; is quick, thorough, and neat in her work; has lived in nice families, and can furnish unexceptionable reference; does not object to doing plain sewing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a quiet, respectable Swedish girl, who is a nice, orderly chamber-maid; also, a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, or would help in the care of children; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant with three years' reference from last place, would like a place in a private family; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class North of Ireland young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; can make all kinds of salads; has very good City references. Can be seen at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish unexceptionable references from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, 140 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, waiter, assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; understands her duties thoroughly, and has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is neat, willing, and obliging; can sew by hand or machine; good references; wages no object; a good place wanted. Call at Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and do sewing, or would take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 328 East 31st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 23d st., present employer's.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A WELL-recommended young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived in good private family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman as good family cook; is a good bread baker and an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted references; wages, $16. Can be seen, until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good family cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, fish, game, poultry, meats, vegetables, &c.; is a good pastry-maker and bread-baker; makes all kinds of desserts, side-dishes, jellies, creams; keeps good order in her kitchen; will go without a kitchen-maid; best reference from City families. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; understands the care of milk and butter; she is a good baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and is willing to do the coarse washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastries; good baker; has lived in the best families; country and City; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; obliging, very neat, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, A FIRST-CLASS cook, in private family; four years' City reference; small wages; does not care for a kitchen-maid; is strictly sober and agreeable; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &c., IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY A WILLing and obliging woman as cook and to assist in the washing; she thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do all kinds of cooking and preserves; the best of references; will go in the country, if wanted; no kitchen maid wanted. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO is also a good washer, ironer, and does general house-work; City or country; (has a quiet little girl, seven years old;) wages very low; has best of references. Address or inquire at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has one and twenty years' reference from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; understands pickling, preserving, &c., in all variety. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family, or a first-class boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 35 Norfolk st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good reference. Apply at No. 707 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS excellent plain cook; willing to assist in washing; is good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., rear, near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A PROTESTant woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; country preferred; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in hotel or restaurant; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; would go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 365 3d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COOK IN A private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 44th st.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF excellent colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, on the shortest notice, at No. 543 6th av., second floor, near 33d st.; suitable for best private families.

FAMILIES PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITH THE best French, German, and English servants at JACQUIN'S Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

Domestic Help.

We make no professions that we cannot fulfill.
We give employers every possible protection against unreliable and inefficient servants.
Servants are not recommended by us unwarrantably.
When required, we thoroughly investigate references.
Servants who disappoint invariably forfeit their office fee.
Our Agency is conducted on strictly honorable business principles.
We make most strenuous efforts to give satisfaction.
A fee is exacted from all our patrons, to which we claim we are in every way entitled, in consideration of our efforts in their behalf.
We maintain order, and have separate, cleanly, and well-ventilated rooms for employers and servants.
Special inducements are offered by us to obtain French, German, and Swedish servants.
Our steadily increasing business is the most satisfactory testimony of the public appreciation.

S. & E. V. ODELL'S, Employment Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, ECONOMICAL AND trustworthy, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; understands the management of children and servants; no objection to the country. Direct to Mrs. M. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young Swedish girl; speaks but little English; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who can do plain cooking and is a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Call at the Ladies' Reformed Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as working housekeeper in a private family; can take full charge; is economical, and experienced in sickness; good reference. Address M. K., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of limited means, a position as house-keeper, at a small salary; or would give her services as companion and assistant for a good home. Address Mrs. Winters, No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and can do dairy-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 47th st., top floor, front room.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS janitress; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work done in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH woman; understands all kinds of fineries, flutings, puffing, &c., and is a first-class nurse; is competent to fill either position, and has first-class references for both. Call at the Ladies' Reformed Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understand all kinds of fine washing; French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her profession in all its branches thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 East 54th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' finery; puffs, flutes, and polishes, and is a superior laundress in every respect. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress; is a steady and willing girl; stays long in her places; can do up all fineries without exception; only a first-class place wanted. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress; understands fluting and puffing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 358 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; can be seen for two days; good reference. Call at No. 31 West 19th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as laundress in a small private family; City references. Call for two days at No. 472 6th av.; ring first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, a situation for a superior laundress. Call at No. 118 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; thorough seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-make, finish, trim, &c.; dress hair very neatly; is willing to travel; country or City; can furnish best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good City references. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Golard's, 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, or would take care of growing children; prefers a place to go South; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable German young woman; is a thorough hair-dresser and first-class seamstress; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS MAID TO growing children and seamstress, or would assist in light chamber-work, by a respectable young English woman. Apply at present employer's, No. 77 West 52d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl to take care of a child and do light chamber-work; understands the care of children. Call or address No. 670 3d av., second floor, front, between 42d and 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG German woman, as nurse to grown children and do sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has two years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL USED TO CARE OF CHILdren; kind and pleasant, and willing also to do chamber-work and waitress work, or be generally useful; City or country; moderate wages; has references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable German young woman; excellent seamstress, cut, fit, dress-make, operate; experienced nurse, or will make herself useful; honest, sober, very neat, tidy, obliging, &c.; three years' reference from her last place; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN person, who is an experienced nurse for growing children, or will wait on a lady; speaks English; has no objection to travel; highest testimonials; ladies to be seen. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who is fond and careful of children; is a good seamstress; can speak English, French, and German; is also a well-tempered, agreeable girl; no objection to help with chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do light house-work; City or country; small wages; good references. Call at the Ladies' Reformed Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress; understands the care of small or growing children; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as experienced children's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl, as nurse and seamstress; is competent; good reference. Address No. 332 East 11th st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required; best City reference. Call at No. 345 6th av., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge, and would bring up on bottle, if required; best City reference. Call at No. 309 6th av., near 19th st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY Swedish woman, who is a first-class family seamstress; can cut and fit; would be invaluable where there are children, as she is a good dress-maker, and a willing, well-tempered woman; has first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH woman, as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; can do millinery; is a very handy girl; willing, neat, obliging; speaks English; is fond of growing children; references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS seamstress in a private family; is thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can furnish the best City references; no objection to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS seamstress; understands family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 628 6th av., near 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTS A FEW MORE ENgagements day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; trim dresses and finish; make button holes; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Address A. R., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN OPERATE ON TWO MAchines; has some knowledge of dress-making; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 West 12th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMstress in a first-class American family; is capable of doing dress-making in the best style, and all kinds of needle-work; the best of references given. Call at No. 350 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED from last place; no objection to chamber-work; no objection to traveling or country. Call for two days at No. 140 West 31st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES the washing of a family, or some gentlemen, at her own home; best City references. Call at No. 225 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES some washing at her house; has no objection to a monthly washing; has best City reference. Address No. 331 East 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES to go out by the day washing and ironing, or house-cleaning; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 312 West 40th st.

WASHING, &c.—A WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid; has the best of City references from the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; THORoughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and everything that belongs to waiting; has taken the place of a man; sober, honest, obliging, very tidy and neat; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, ACQUAINTED WITH FRENCH and several other languages and book-keeping, desires a situation as assistant clerk or salesman in a store; best references; terms very reasonable. Apply to R. T. B. EASTON, Esq., No. 346 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS BUTLER IN A private family, in City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and can furnish the very best of reference. Inquire for T., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SUPERIOR testimonials from both countries. Call at present employer's, No. 41 West 17th st.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a German Protestant man, aged twenty-four years, who can drive well, take good care of horses, carriages, and harness; also do gardening, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, AND Generally Useful Man.—By an Englishman, unmarried, aged thirty; can milk, attend hot air or steam furnaces; is willing and obliging, and has good references; State of New-Jersey preferred. Address G. G., *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man as coachman and groom; also willing to be useful; wife, good cook, laundress, and butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, aged thirty-one years, who is a very good coachman and groom; also, can do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, hot air or steam, and all other work about gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; also, of valuable carriages, harness, &c.; has the very best of reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is obliging, and has good reference from last employer. Call or address J. H. M., No. 146 Chambers st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Call on or address J. C., No. 150 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, as coachman and groom; can milk and make himself useful; best references. Call or address for two days, James, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; eight years' reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 East 19th st. J. M.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERences unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (Scotch, married;) understands his business thoroughly; seventeen years' experience in this country; good City reference. Address B., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, BOTH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE, also Green-House, Fruit, &c.—By a young man aged twenty-five years, with good recommendations; can likewise care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FIRST-CLASS man, (Swiss;) understands all works of green and hot houses, graperies, fruits, &c.; references satisfactory. Address U. Altorfer, No. 144 Clinton st.

WAITER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant man, aged twenty-two years, who can wait at table, clean silver, tend door, build fires, and tend furnace; also is a good driver in either City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife, a situation together—one as waiter, the other as cook; both highly efficient in their respective capacities; good City reference from last employers; City or country. Address M. T., Box No. 79, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly, having served in gentlemen's families; has the best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER OR PORTER — NURSE. — BY A Frenchman and wife, situations together; wife as nurse or seamstress, chamber-maid, &c.; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, G. S., No. 340 East 34th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; best reference. Call on or address, Mac, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; excellent references from his last employer. Call at No. 115 West 30th st., in grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT COLored man as waiter in a private family; first-class City reference from last employer. Address R., Box No. 79 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; very best City references. Address R. S., Box No. 99, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITer in a private family; best City reference. Address No. 343 West 24th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; MAN first-class French waiter, wife as first-class cook; good reference. Call at 139 5th av., basement.

WANTED.—TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEMAN'S place, in City or country, by a Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-six years; both fully competent; wife a good seamstress and operator on machine; wages moderate; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK IN A large importing house; must be familiar with general counting-house duties, and thoroughly expert in shorthand. Address Box No. 2,375 New-York Post Office, in own handwriting, giving name, address, salary expected, and references, which must be entirely satisfactory.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO CAN MAKE bread, soups, pastry, &c., and who is willing to do half the washing for a family of four; must have good references as to neatness and sobriety. Call at No. 116 East 45th st., Monday and Tuesday mornings.

WANTED.—GERMAN OR SWEDISH WOMAN, AS cook, washer, and ironer, and chamber-maid and waitress; references required. Apply before 12 o'clock Monday, Sept. 28, at No. 66 East 34th st.

WANTED—A COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND WAITress; must all be first-class and have City references; Protestants preferred. Call at No. 46 East 22d st., on Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT OR COLored woman, to do the cooking and work of a small family. Apply, with references, at No. 302 East 9th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS in a small family. Apply at No. 3 East 27th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

5TH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floor, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST, ONE BLOCK east of Broadway.
Liberal table and house comforts for a family and a few gentlemen.
Splendid location for business men in the Winter.

38TH ST., NO. 67,
Between 5th and 6th avs. Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement and second, third, and fourth floors, with private table only; references exchanged.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.
Two of her most elegant suites, with private table, front parlor and bedroom, and two single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 129 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN LEXington and 4th avs., about five minutes of 5th av., Broadway, and the great hotel centre.—Second floor, front; sunny rooms; brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; superior board; prices reasonable; best references.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a party of two, three, or four persons with a magnificently furnished parlor and one or two large, airy bedrooms, with board; everything first-class; no other boarders. Address N. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, one and a half block from Broadway, a pleasant second floor and other desirable rooms, with first-class board and attendance. Reference exchanged.

DESIRABLE AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, in elegant brown-stone house, No. 29 West 15th st., near 5th av.; breakfast if desired; house quiet and in complete order; parlor floor with private table.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with board, two large closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; convenient to Elevated Railroad depot, Broadway stages, &c. References exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, with private table; former four, and latter five rooms en suite; bath and closets on each floor; house newly renovated. Parties looking for unusually spacious and elegant apartments will do well to call.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. AND 5TH AV.—A SECond floor, handsomely furnished; replete with every convenience for a family; comprising three or five rooms; private table. Address W. W., *Times* Up-town Office.

A LARGE ROOM, WITH SMALL HALL room connecting, very pleasantly located, suitable for gentleman, wife, and child, or two single gentlemen; table, &c., first-class in every particular. No. 67 West 19th st.

WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Large parlor and bedroom, first floor, well furnished. Address S. I., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms to let, with board; also, room for one gentleman; table and location first class; references exchanged.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—ELEGANT LARGE front parlor and back hall room, third floor, and two single rooms, fourth floor, furnished, cheap; board if desired.

NO. 16 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT square.—Large, well-furnished room, with every convenience, and good board in private family, (French,) to let to gentleman and wife, or to a party of gentlemen.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

NO. 236 WEST 21ST ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily occupying their own house would let to one or two gentlemen a third story back room, with pantry attached; breakfast if preferred; one block from Elevated Railroad station; references exchanged.

ELEGANT FLOORS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also suites for families; furnished rooms, with board; all locations; list prices, &c., gratis; houses recorded free; open evenings. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST BROADway.—Large square rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen at moderate rates; also small rooms; hot and cold water; breakfast if desired; first-class house; reference.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AND superior table board can be found after Oct. 1 at No. 22 East 49th st.; rooms en suite or single; good stable accommodations; references exchanged. Address, until Oct. 1, L. H. R., Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, also hall room, at No. 46 West 51st st.; superior table board; references exchanged. Address, until Oct. 1, E. J. R., Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, front basement to let.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST., ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway. — Elegantly-furnished rooms to rent, with or without private table; also single rooms; references exchanged.

WITH BOARD—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, front and rear, on fourth floor; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 15 East 46th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent their second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen, without board; first-class attendance.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, a handsome front parlor; also a room for single gentleman; family small; references.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations, where there are no children, never have taken boarders, address F. H., Box No. 27, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor. No. 50 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM AND HALL bedroom with large closet, with board. No. 156 West 14th st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES of rooms on first and second floors; private table if desired; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or single; house, location, &c., first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen; references.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter in a good location. Address, stating full particulars, A. M. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., LARGE SECOND-FLOOR room, bath-room, &c., attached, to let to single gentleman.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—SPLENDID ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without board. House and appointments elegant and comfortable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE DESIRABLE furnished rooms for single gentlemen, without board. No. 215 West 15th st.

MADISON AV., NO. 311.—AN ELEGANT SECond-floor to let, with private table; house and table entirely first-class. Highest reference.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST. — ROOMS WITH board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; reference.

NO. 116 EAST 23D ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON fourth floor to let with board; also, hall room on third floor; highest references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor, with private table or without board.

MADISON AV.
Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen. Call at or address No. 75 Madison av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFfering very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for adults who desire a refined home.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, on second floor; also, extension parlor; table board for one or two gentlemen.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
A few elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with breakfast, if desired.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, third story, and two on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—A HALL BEDROOM TO let, with or without board.

FINE ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

NO. 20 BOND ST., A FEW DOORS FROM GRAND Central Hotel, nicely furnished rooms, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 58.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with board; references.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. TO-NIGHT.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the regular Fall and Winter Season of Italian Opera will be inaugurated THIS EVENING, Sept. 28, on which occasion Verdi's Opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
will be presented for the simultaneous introduction of the eminent artiste from Covent Garden, London, and the "Italiens," Paris.
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON....as....VIOLETTA
—in which rôle she so brilliantly inaugurated the late London season; and of the distinguished Tenor from the Paris "Italiens,"
Signor BENFRATELLI....as....ALFREDO
—supported by the admired Baritone,
Signor DEL PUENTE....as....GERMONT
Signor LOTTI, Miss COONEY, Signor SCOLARA, Mr. G. F. HALL, Signor CAPRA.
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director....Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, Second Subscription Night.
Revival of Verdi's Magnificent Spectacular Opera,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
and débuts of Signor POTENTINI, Signor CARLO CARPI, Signor FIORINI.
Rentree of Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA.
FRIDAY, Oct. 2, Third Subscription Night.
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss CARY, Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, and FIORINI.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3,
FIRST GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Seats and Boxes may be secured at the Box Office of the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Family circle, $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate parties anxious to avoid the rush at the doors on the evenings of performances a limited number of
TWO DOLLAR ADMISSION TICKETS
may be obtained at the Academy of Music during the day, each of which will entitle the holder to a seat.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
of the successful engagement of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
MONDAY, Sept. 28, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented Byron's beautiful drama,
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his original character of DICK DOLLAND.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, farewell benefit and LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON at this theatre will begin on TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., a few minutes walk from the Fifth Avenue, Albemarle, Hoffman, St. James, Coleman, Barnum's, Everett House, and accessible by all the popular lines of stages and cars.
RAGE OF THE TOWN,
MARK TWAIN'S
AMERICAN DRAMA,
GILDED AGE,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
Col. MULBERRY SELLER'S
"Raymond, as Col. Sellers, now takes his place by Sothern's Dundreary, Owen's Solon Shingle, Florence's Bob Brierly, Mayo's Davy Crockett, and Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle.—*Home Journal.*
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHEOPOGLOSUS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
E. L. DAVENPORT.
EVENING AT 8.
Sept. 28 and 29, HAMLET.
Sept. 30 and Oct. 1,
New Way to Pay Old Debts.
Oct. 3, MATINEE,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
MATINEE AT 2.
M. W. LEFFINGWELL
and
A. H. SHELDON
in
HAND AND GLOVE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO E. L. DAVENPORT.
RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WILLIAM B. FRELIGH..........Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,
First appearance this season of
MISS LOUISE SYLVESTER
in her great drama of
NIP, THE PRETTY FLOWER.
Look out for SUNBEAM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
Matinées Tuesday and Friday; no Matinée on Saturday.
Miss ELLA WESNER, the FREEMAN SISTERS, GRIFFIN and RICE, TONY PASTOR and TROUPE.
A new drama, THE BOWERY BY DAY AND NIGHT.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

ACADEMY. HEILBRON—TRAVIATA.
THE $3 RESERVED SEATS,
Including admission, for MONDAY,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
Are for sale at the Academy only.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
E. L. DAVENPORT.
THIS EVENING AT 8, Shakespeare's play, HAMLET.
MATINEE AT 2. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, A. H. SHELDON. HAND AND GLOVE.

NEW MUSIC.—"ROSE SONG," FROM "THE Talisman," 40 cents; "Keep the Ring," duet from "The Talisman," 80 cents; "Little Darling do you Miss Me," Blake, 40 cents; "Giroflé-Girofla Galop," Baker, 40 cents; "Where the Citron Blooms Waltz," Strauss, 75 cents; "Sphinx Galop," W. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "St. Patrick's Day Parade" new song, by Harrigan and Hart, 40 cents. Copies mailed. W. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLE HORSE
for sale.—One of the finest saddle horses in this City; suitable for a lady; warranted in every particular; sold for want of use; owner's name will be given, with full guaranty. Inquire at private stable, No. 149 West 29th st., before 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 27 East 40th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEmen of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, Agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let en suite, with or without private table; appointments first-class; references.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished apartments, with strictly first-class board. References exchanged.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOORS, with private table, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen, without board; moderate prices; references required. No. 118 East 22d st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to rent with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c.; also other rooms; table first-class; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126, WEST.—Large front room, second floor; all conveniences; square and hall rooms, third floor; references required.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET FOR one or two gentlemen; desirable neighborhood. No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 42 JANE ST., ONE DOOR FROM 8TH AV.—Pleasant rooms on second and third floors to let to one party, or separate, in a private family. References.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A second floor, unfurnished or furnished; location between 34th and 57th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., with board; price from $2,000 to $3,000 per year, for one to five years, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address for one week, E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and child, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; small parlor, bedroom, and hall bedroom connecting; hot and cold water, &c., &c. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. D., Box No. 181 New-York *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF SIX ADULTS AND ONE child, seven years old, wish board from Oct. 1, in a house where there will be no other boarders; parties owning their house preferred; references exchanged. Address L. M. N., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED. — BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, two rooms in a private family, or few boarders, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, HOME, No. 95 Liberty st., Room No. 17.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON.—Convenient to business by rail, boat, or drive. Arrangements made on liberal terms for the Fall and Winter seasons. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.
The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles	Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny	Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch	Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer	Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law	Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny	Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece	Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

⁂ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger, Louise Henderson, Kate Holland, Meta Bartlett, Mary Stuart, Ella Burns, Hattie Thorpe, Cora Cassidy, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, and W. R. Wilder.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, AT 1:30, FIRST MATINEE OF THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
NOW TO BE SEEN THE
WINNING BOAT,
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874.
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.

MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST NIGHTS
AIMEE..........as..........RAPHAEL
LAST NIGHTS
MINELLY..as..ZANETTA GANDON..as..REGINA
LAST NIGHTS
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
LAST NIGHTS
KID..as..PAOLA DEBEER..as..TREMOLINO
LAST NIGHTS
DUPLAN..as..CASIMIR DUBOUCHET..as..CABRIOLO
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST TREBIZONDE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN,
will commence
HIS THIRD AND LAST ATTEMPT
to walk
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE HIPPODROME,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12:05 A. M.
Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the gallant struggle made by Mr. WESTON in his late attempt to walk 500 miles in six days, he has consented to afford him another opportunity to perform this arduous task, believing that when in a proper condition of health, as at present, MR. WESTON CANNOT FAIL. Mr. Barnum will present to Mrs. Weston a purse of $5,000 in case of her husband's success.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
Every afternoon and evening during the walk.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS

STEINWAY HALL.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Oct. 14, first appearance in the United States of the eminent musical trouvere, and great character delineator, Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE, in his universally popular entertainment, entitled
BEGONE DULL CARE,
or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing voice, figure, and face, with rapid and picturesque changes of costumes, introducing new and original songs, appropriate music, &c.
For particulars see bills of the day.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHEOPOGLOSUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE,

near 3d av., the great and only FRENCH CAN CAN EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SEPT. 26, 1874.
The introductory lecture of the forty-fifth session will be given by Prof. P. W. Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at the college rooms in the University Building. Members and their families, students and all friends of pharmacy, are invited to be present. M. L. M. PEIXOTTO, Secretary.

MR. DE CORDOVA, THE FAMOUS LECTURER, will lecture on "Our New Clergyman," at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1874, at 8 P. M., for the Free Dormitory for Women, and other benevolent objects of "The Fraternals." Tickets at Gurley's book store, under the Hall, and at the door.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL PRIvate family would like to meet with a gentleman who would board in a quiet country home for the Winter months. To a literary person of retired habits a moderate compensation only would be required; references must be unexceptionable; stabling for horse, if required. Address R., Flushing Post Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,

SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.* WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.* All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken in exchange *for new; also, for sale at great bargains.* AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the United States.* A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON.
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

SIGNOR A. BENDELARI BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to his friends and pupils that he will resume his instruction in singing on MONDAY, Sept. 28, and will be at his rooms, No. 9 East 17th st., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 1 to 3 o'clock.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—LEASE, furniture and bedding of a large house, filled with boarders; a good opportunity, as owner is going to the country. Address C. V. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—CASH PAID FOR all kinds of merchandise; parties wishing to dispose of their stocks, for cash, will find a purchaser at once by calling at No. 408 Broadway, third floor, or by addressing letter as above, to S. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.
BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION.
GALAXY OF TALENT.
An entire change of programme.
NEW ARTISTS, NEW ILLUSIONS, AND NEW SENSATIONS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
SIGNOR ABECCO,
America's greatest patriotic Harpist and Tenor.
MR. TOM BARTLEMAN,
the great Basso Buffo.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT,
the Queen of Illusionists.
MISS MARION FISKE,
the Brilliant Soubrette.
MR. MOSE FISKE,
the Characteristic Comedian.
Mr. J. A. EMIDY and his celebrated
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
from her Majesty's Theatre, London, England,
and a host of other artists.
The realistic cyclorama of
PARIS
by
MOONLIGHT,
STARLIGHT,
GASLIGHT,
With the superb and thrilling effects of the
THUNDER-STORM,
LIGHTNING,
WIND,
AND RAIN,
With the superb and thrilling effects of the
THUNDER-STORM,
LIGHTNING,
WIND,
AND RAIN,
The celebrated act of
BLIND READING,
received with great enthusiasm.
Ye doleful tragedy of
PUNCH AND JUDY
for ye little folks.
MASKS AND FACES.
THE DEVIL'S GORGE,
with its superb cataract of real water.
DOLORES, THE GYPSY,
in her cavern of mystery.
TWENTY MINUTES IN SHADOW LAND.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.
Grand performances on the Organ, recitations from celebrated authors,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Open afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.
Admission, $1. Children half price. No extras.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.
ALL OTHER NOVELTIES
POSTPONED
FOR THE PRESENT.

SIR PETER TEAZLE	MR. CHARLES FISHER
SIR OLIVER SURFACE	MR. WM. DAVIDGE
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE	MR. B. T. RINGGOLD
SIR HARRY BUMPER (with the song)	MR. J. G. PEAKES
JOSEPH SURFACE	MR. LOUIS JAMES
CHARLES SURFACE	MR. GEORGE CLARKE
CRABTREE	MR. FRANK HARDENBERG
ROWLEY	MR. D. WHITING
CARELESS	MR. HART CONWAY
TRIP	MR. SOL RUSSELL
LADY TEAZLE	MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
LADY SNEERWELL	MISS ALICE GREY
MRS. CANDOUR	MRS. G. H. GILBERT
MARIA	MISS SARA JEWETT

⁂ During the Gossip Scene of the first act the principal characters will dance a Minuett and Gavotte.
EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1 30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK of the foremost representatives of the
IRISH DRAMA,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and
enormous success of Gayler's grand dramatic picture of
LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK,
in the perilous days of '98,
CONNIE SOOGAH,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

CORNEY McGRATH	Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN	Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

GILMORE AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
LAST CONCERT BUT ONE OF THE SERIES
THIS (Monday) EVENING, SEPT. 28, AT 8.
All the eminent soloists, under the direction of
P. S. GILMORE.
Tickets 50 cents, at the office of the Band, No. 84 Broadway; Carl Heuser's music store, and at the door.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHEOPOGLOSUS.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT

will be given at
BOOTH'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES
on the
AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, OCT. 8.
Box offices at Wallack's and Booth's Theatres will be opened for the sale of seats one week in advance. Private boxes and tickets may be obtained from the members of the Amusement Committee—Hon. A. O. Hall, Max Strakosch, Samuel Colville, H. D. Palmer, W. R. Floyd, George Colby, H. Wall, Douglas Taylor, and J. T. Raymond—or at the office of Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, No. 609 Broadway.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF BUILDINGS to be removed in consequence of the opening of Lexington av., between 102d st. and Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, Feb. 10, 1874, will be sold at public auction, the sale to take place on the ground,
TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1874,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
commencing with three two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 137, 139, and 141 East 112th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, No. 141 East 112th st.; three three-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 143, 145, and 147 East 114th st.; part of three-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 149 East 114th st.; part of three-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 152 East 115th st.; two three-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 144 and 150 East 115th st.; part of three-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 142 East 115th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, 25x30, No. 141 East 119th st.; part of three-story English basement brick dwelling, 14.10x40, No. 141 East 120th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, No. 143 122d st.; part of one [illegible] a half story frame dwelling, with extension, 8x9.1[illegible] No. 141 East 125th st.; part of one and a half story frame dwelling, No. 140 East 126th st.; part of two-story frame dwelling, No. 137 East 126th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, No. 135 East 126th st.
Terms cash, on day of sale.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and ten of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable, in gold, May 1, 1919; interest at 7 per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also, forty first mortgage convertible bonds (Pacific Division) of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also, fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also, twenty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payable in gold, July 1, 1902; and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Miss., for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

CONDEMNED HORSES.

The Fire Department will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 29, 1874, ten condemned horses. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 46 West 45th st., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house, consisting of the usual variety velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut and rosewood parlor, dining and bed-room furniture, mattresses, mantel glass, crockery, glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 35 Pine st.

THE TURF.

FALL MEETING AT JEROME PARK.

THE PROGRAMME—THREE DAYS' RACING—THE CONTESTS AND PROBABLE STARTERS—THE BETTING.

On Saturday next, Oct. 3, the annual Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club will begin, and will doubtless attract the attention of the general public in a greater degree than any previous meeting held under the auspices of our popular local organization. As all the horses have been running "in and out," it is impossible to pick out one at the present time who could claim the champion honors. Therefore the meeting at the beautiful Jerome Park will be peculiarly interesting to the public and puzzling to the speculators. The meeting is to last three days, and the Jockey Club has prepared a rare feast during the carnival, as will be seen by a glance at the programme, which has been admirably arranged. For the first day there are five races, and, as usual, the inaugural event will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $400. Beaten maidens are allowed, if four years or less, seven pounds; if five years or over, twelve pounds. The second race is the great three-year-old contest of the meeting, viz., the Jerome Stakes, two miles, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the club, and $500 in plate by Mr. Leonard W. Jerome. The second horse is to receive $300 out of the stakes. The stake closed July 15, 1872, with fifty-two nominations, and among them are many of the best colts that have been shown this year. Mr. Lorillard's great colt Attila is not engaged, so the result of the race is in the greater doubt. The most probable starters are Acrobat, by Lexington, out of Sally Lewis, by imp. Glencoe; Trumpington, by imp. Leamington, out of The Gloamin', by imp. Glencoe; Winstead, by Gilroy, out of the sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign; Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia 4th, by The Flying Dutchman; F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Æclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, by Simoon, and b. c. Battle Axe, by Monday, out of Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse; Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler; b. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick; br. c. by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington, by Revenue; gr. c. Steel Eyes, by Planet, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, and br. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars; P. Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol, by English Asteroid, and the imp. ch. c. Maccaroon, by Macaroni, out of Songstress, by Chanticleer. Should these twelve come to the post in good trim a greater race may be looked for than even the Travers Stake at Saratoga. Most of them are winners, and Trumpington is yet to make his debut. The betting books show Madge to be the most sought after, and she is quoted at the short price of three to one. She is a very fast filly with weight for age, but she has not demonstrated her ability to carry the top weight for two miles. Acrobat is quoted at four to one, and he has proved himself to be worthy of consideration. He won the Robbins Stake, two miles, at Monmouth Park, in 3:42, and ran a dead heat with Attila in the Travers Stakes in 3:03½. Grinstead is at eight to one, but he has not yet won a race, although, had he been properly ridden, he could not have lost the Belmont Stakes, won by Saxon, who is now back at the short price of five to one. Brigand stands at six to one, with the Jersey Derby to his credit. Regardless, at six to one, has the Monmouth Oaks and the Alabama Stakes to her credit, and may not start, as she is engaged in the Hunter Stakes, the filly stake on the second day. Of Aaron Pennington, it can be said that he has shown remarkable turns of speed, but the top weight appeared too much for him to carry to the front. The probability is that he has considerably improved in his weight-carrying ability, as he is more mature. He won the Ocean Hotel Stakes, one mile and three-quarters, at Monmouth Park, carrying 95 pounds, in 3:10, beating Brigand, Acrobat, and Saxon. Reform is at four to one, and is a dangerous colt in the race, to judge by his performances this season. He certainly has run the best two miles of the year with the heavy weight. This was in the Monmouth Sequel Stakes at Long Branch, which he ran in 3:37½. He also made the fastest mile and three-quarters on record at Saratoga, but on that occasion he carried but eighty-three pounds. The third race of the day will be the Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. This closed in August, 1873, with forty-three youngsters, which makes the stake very valuable to the winner. There will be a very large field of horses, and among the most prominent ones are James A., by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington; Bayminster, by Warminster, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, (Reform's dam;) Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, being a full brother to the stout racing mares Susan Ann and Jury; King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston, being a full brother to Kingfisher; Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, by Imperial Eclipse; Eclipse by Leamington, out of Oliata; Meko, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, by Censor; Caroline by Kentucky, out of Imperial Camilla, by Kingston, and John F. Chamberlin's gray filly Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George. Nearly all of the above-named have won during the season, and a splendid scramble for the prize will take place. There will be at least a dozen starters, and lucky indeed will be the man to pick the winner. The fourth race is the Manhattan Handicap and Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th of September, with $500 added by the club; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes, one mile and a quarter. This closed on the 15th of August last, with twenty-six nominations, and so well were the owners satisfied with the impositions of the handicapper that twenty out of the number accepted. The principal ones engaged are: Mate, 116 pounds; Fadladeen, 114 pounds; Katie Pease, 108 pounds; Lizzie Lucas, 104 pounds; Attila, 98 pounds; Dublin, 94 pounds; Gray Planet, 112 pounds; Fellowcraft, 108 pounds; Catesby, 104 pounds; Grinstead, 95 pounds. Although Katie Pease has not been declared out, she will not start, for she is in California, preparing for the great four-mile-heat race. The day's sport will conclude with a dash of a mile and an eighth for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction. Those to be sold for $1,000 are to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds. The second day of the meeting will come on Wednesday, Oct. 7, and six races are to be decided. The first is a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile, with a penalty of 7 pounds to winner of $1,000. Beaten maidens are allowed, if four years old or less, 7 pounds; if five years, or more, 12 pounds. The next event is the great filly race. The Hunter Stakes for three-year old fillies, foals of 1871, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, and $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. This closed in March, 1873, with twenty-three nominations. The distance is a mile and three-quarters, and the race should be one of the best contested of the year, for among those engaged are: Vandalite, Madge, Beatrice, Ida Wells, Nettie Norton, Lava, Regardless, Bonaventure, and Bannerette. This is as fast a lot of fillies as ever came together. The third event is the Maturity Stakes for four-year-olds, three miles, $200 each, half forfeit, and $1,200 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed 15th July, 1872, with twenty-eight nominations, which makes the stake a very rich one. Two of the nominations are void by the death of the nominator, and Alice Mitchell, Capt. Cottrill's entry, died at Saratoga last year. A race like this should be a good one, but we fear that if Tom Bowling comes out all right, it will be an easy victory for him. Mr. Belmont's splendid colt, The Ill-Used, has broken down, and so is Strachino and Count D'Orsay. Catesby and Donnybrook, however, are engaged, and both are fast, and these are all that can be depended upon. The fourth race is a purse of $500 for two-year olds, five furlongs, and then comes a purse of $600, one mile and a half, for all ages. Winners of any race (except handicaps, matches, and private sweepstakes,) exceeding in value $1,000 to carry their appropriate weights; other winners allowed 5 pounds; maidens allowed, if 4 years old or less, 10 pounds; if 4 years or more, 15 pounds. The sixth and concluding race of the day is a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $800, of which $200 to the second horse. The entrance is free, and entries are to be made by 6 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 3. On the third day of the meeting, Saturday, Oct. 10, five races have been arranged. The first is a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction; if entered to be sold for $1,500, to carry weight for age and the usual allowances; one mile and a half. The second race is the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by the 20th September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse; two miles and a quarter. This closed on the 15th August last, with eighteen nominations, and fifteen of them accepted, viz.: Mate, 5 years, 114 pounds; Fellowcraft, 4 years, 108 pounds; Shylock, 5 years, 105 pounds; Katie Pease, 4 years, 105 pounds; Abdel Koree, 6 years, 105 pounds; Survivor, 4 years, 105 pounds; Bessie Lee, 5 years, 105 pounds; Jack Frost, 4 years, 104 pounds; Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, 102 pounds; London, 5 years, 100 pounds; Resolute, 4 years, 100 pounds; Zebedee, 4 years, 98 pounds; Stanford, 4 years, 98 pounds; Attila, 3 years, 97 pounds; Culpeper, 3 years, 95 pounds. This contest will attract the attention of the connoisseurs and the speculation will be heavy on the result. The third race is the annual sweepstakes of $250 each, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to save his stake; the winner of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; two miles and an eighth. This is a new stake, and consequently the entries are not numerous, but the seven entries will all come to the post, doubtless, and make an interesting race. Those engaged are Vandalite, Steel Eyes, Grinstead, Rutherford, Bannerette, Planter, and Reform. The fourth race is the Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are twenty-two youngsters entered, and among them are to be found the names of Rhadamanthus, Lizzie R., James A., Vassal, Bayminster, Aniella, and Australind. The concluding race is one of mile heats for a purse of $700. On the fourth day, Wednesday, Oct. 14, there are six races, the first being a purse of $500 for all ages, one mile. Winners of $1,000, or of the mile race on the second day, to carry seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed from seven to twelve pounds, according to age. The second race is also a purse of $500, but limited to three-year olds, fillies to carry 105 pounds, beaten maidens allowed five pounds, and winners during the year are to carry penalties of from three to ten pounds. The distance is one mile and a quarter. The third race is for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $500. Beaten maidens are allowed five pounds, and winners are to be penalized according to the amount of their winnings. The fourth event is another conditional race. It is a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages; purse, $600. Three-year olds are to carry ninety pounds; four-year olds and upward, never having won a race above the value of $1,000, allowed four pounds; above the value of $500, seven pounds; maidens four years old and upward allowed twelve pounds. The fifth race is the Members' Cup. A piece of plate of the value of $500 and $250 in money, added to a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Members of the club are to ride and the lowest weight is to be 140 pounds. It is to name and close at the course on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 6 P. M., and the weights to appear on Tuesday, Oct. 13. Three horses are to start or no race. The distance is one mile and an eighth. The sixth and concluding race is a handicap steeple-chase of about two miles and a half for a purse of $800, of which $200 to the second horse. The meeting will be brought to a close on Saturday, Oct. 17. Again there are six races on the programme. The first affair is to be a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and five-eighths; to close on Wednesday, Oct. 14, and declarations to be made by 4 P. M., on Friday, Oct. 16. The second race is a purse of $500 for maiden two-year olds, three quarters of a mile; the third, a purse of $500 for three-year olds which have not won this year; fillies to carry 105 pounds, one mile and an eighth. The fourth race is a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; one mile and one-eighth. The fifth race is a purse of $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse, together with the entrance money; three-year olds to carry ninety pounds; two miles and a half. To wind up the meeting there will be a handicap hurdle race of one mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, for a purse of $600, of which $100 to the second horse. Three or more horses, the property of different owners, to start or no race. The entire programme calls for twenty-eight events, which will be racing enough to satisfy the most inveterate turfman. The races will begin punctually at 1 o'clock, and the hours of departure of the trains from the Grand Central Depot will be duly announced in THE TIMES. Several improvements have been made since the Spring meeting, the most important being the removal of the pool stand to the lower end of the grand stand, in the vicinity of the Paris pools. To accommodate the public, which now so extensively patronize the Paris pools, additional machines have been made and tickets will be sold from six different stands, while six cashiers will pay the winning tickets immediately after the result of each race is declared.

TURF NOTES.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association will begin to-day. There are two races—one for a purse of $800 for the 2:38 horses, with eight entries, and the other a purse of $500 for the 2:24 class, with ten entries.

A four-mile heat sweepstakes for 1876, and called the Centennial Stakes, has been opened by the Monmouth Park Association; $5,000 is the amount of added money, and the stake is to close on Jan. 1, 1875.

Mr. Hosea Ball has concluded to send Vanderbilt, the great three-year-old filly, to California, to contest for the $25,000 purse of four-mile heats. The filly is engaged in the great Dixie Stake at Baltimore, and will be sent to the Pacific slope immediately after that race if she comes out of the race all right. Mr. Littell will probably send Fellowcraft at the same time.

AN INDUSTRIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT AT WORK.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Frederick Laschham, No. 251 East Eighty-eighth street, was burglariously entered by forcing open the iron grating in the area way, and lace curtains, ladies' dresses, shawls, and other property, of the total value of $200, were carried away. The burglar left his shoes behind, and in escaping from the house accidentally tipped over a bucket of green paint. The floor of the basement hall was in consequence ornamented with pictures of the burglar's soles. An hour or so afterward the residence of Mr. Samuel W. Steinhard, No. 250 East Forty-ninth street, was also entered through a rear window. Mr. Steinhard was awakened by some person groping about his bedroom. Upon inquiring who was there the burglar announced that he was a night watchman, and had found the front door open, and had merely come up to tell him. Mr. Steinhard disbelieved the fellow's story, and opening the window, called for the Police. Officer Lord, of the Twenty-first Precinct, responded, and took the burglar into custody. Upon examination it was found that nothing had been stolen, excepting a bottle of wine and a piece of ham, with which the prisoner confessed he had regaled himself. The burglar said his name was Alexander Jefferson. He shammed intoxication. He was hatless, coatless, and barefooted, and his feet were smeared with green paint. In his possession were found the articles stolen from the house of Mr. Laschham. He was yesterday arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, and fully committed for examination in default of $4,000 bail. Upon his personal examination he described himself as Alexander Anderson, of No. 343 East Twenty-seventh street, aged twenty-two years, and a plasterer by occupation.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in front of No. 31 Chrystie street between Jacob Christman, of No. 16 Forsyth street, and William Breen, of No. 38 Elizabeth street, and during the fight which ensued Breen stabbed Christman in the left breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Christman was attended by Police Surgeon Powell and taken to his home. Breen was arrested and held in $300 bail for trial.

Kittie Gleason, of No. 126 East Houston street, and John Brassing, of No. 16 Suffolk street, became engaged in a quarrel in front of No. 32 Elizabeth street. A scuffle ensued, during which the woman had her right arm broken below the elbow. She was taken to Park Hospital for treatment, and Brassing was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer for the assault.

James Bolton and his wife Margaret quarrelled yesterday morning at their residence, No. 171 Mulberry street. James picked up a small table and threw it at his wife. The table struck the woman about the breast, fracturing her collar-bone. She was attended by Dr. Dorn and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Bolton was locked up at the Mulberry street Police Station.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CREEDMOOR.

At the conclusion of the shooting-match at Creedmoor, on Saturday evening, a great rush was made by the spectators to get on board the train which was waiting at the depot to convey the excursionists back to this City. During the confusion and excitement, Lieut. Charles F. De Borst, of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., in attempting to get on a car which was in motion, lost his hold, and, being pushed by the crowd, fell between the moving train and the platform, and was terribly crushed about the body. He was brought to this City by his friends, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Coroner Croker was notified, and gave a permit for the removal of the remains of Lieut. De Borst from the hospital to his late residence, No. 332 East Forty-second street, where an inquest will be held. The deceased was a native of this City, twenty-six years of age, and was one of the "team" selected to represent the Seventy-first Regiment at the Fall meeting at Creedmoor during the present week.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Lieut. De Borst was in the Naval School at Annapolis, and during its progress he served as a Lieutenant. He will be buried from Dr. Adams' Church, corner Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, with military honors, by the Seventy-first Regiment, which will assemble at the armory, in full-dress uniform, this day at 1 o'clock P. M.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening, while Mrs. Joseph Russell, of No. 37 West Fifty-first street, and Miss Margaret Bullock, of No. 529 Second avenue, were riding in a carriage along Second avenue, and when near One Hundred and Eighteenth street, the horses attached to the vehicle took fright and ran away. When they reached One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Miss Bullock becoming frightened and excited, sprang out of the carriage, and in falling struck her head on a pile of stones. She was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to No. 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street. Several physicians were soon in attendance, but the unfortunate young lady was beyond recovery. She expired in fifteen minutes. The horses were stopped when they reached One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, and Mrs. Russell and the driver were uninjured. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL THIEVES' RUSE.

William Dorey, a youth of sixteen, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. Michael McCoy, of No. 71 Division street swore that on Saturday evening he was sitting outside his store when a disturbance arose on the opposite side of the street among a gang of young ruffians. Leaving his daughter to mind the store he was about crossing over to see what the row was about when the prisoner rushed into the store, jumped over the counter and robbed the till of $3. His daughter's screams attracted Mr. McCoy's attention and he caught Dorey as he was about escaping. The crowd, who were a moment before fighting, now attacked McCoy and attempted to rescue Dorey, who was no doubt one of their gang. Officer Kenny, of the Seventh Precinct, arrived on the scene and the crowd scattered with the exception of Dorey, to whom McCoy held on manfully.

THE CIGAR TRADE.

A DANGEROUS SYSTEM OF LABOR—PROTEST BY CIGAR-MAKERS.

At the call of the German Cigar-makers' Union, and other trade unions, a public meeting was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday, the object of which was to protest against cigar-making and other factory work in tenement houses, owing to the danger to the health of the inmates. It is asserted that by constantly inhaling the narcotic and poisonous vapors of the moist tobacco, the health not only of the persons employed at the work, a large proportion of whom are women and children, but also of those residing in the neighborhood, becomes impaired. Especially, it is said, are the poor children employed at the work afflicted with diseases, resulting from their health destroying labor. The meeting yesterday organized under the Presidency of John Swinton, who, in a brief opening address, explained its object in substance as above. The first speaker introduced was M. Homrichhausen, who spoke in German. The manufacturers, in their greed, he said, resorted to that system of labor to obtain work cheap. Whole families are employed at the work, toiling sixteen to eighteen hours in twenty-four, only to earn a meagre living. Resolutions were read and adopted by a unanimous vote detailing the grievances complained of, and providing that a committee be formed to address a memorial on the subject to the Board of Health, asking for an abatement of the alleged nuisance.

A medical opinion from one of the City physicians on the subject was read, showing the dangerous and injurious character of the practice of cigar manufacture in tenement-houses. It was asserted that not only those employed at cigar-making under these circumstances are suffering, but even that persons may be injured who smoke cigars made by persons afflicted with those diseases. An address was also delivered by a Mr. Velt, who spoke in the Bohemian language, a large portion of the persons present being of that nationality. The speaker called attention to the fact that this dangerous system of labor is principally practiced in the most populous districts of the City—in the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards and other localities on the east side, where the tenement-houses are overcrowded and cramped.

Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Blissetr, who spoke in English; Knaft, who addressed the meeting in German; Royce, and others. The committee to take further action in the matter, it was provided, shall be composed of John Swinton, the President of the meeting; D. Plate, the President of the Cigar-makers' Union; Dr. Stiebaling, and others hereafter to be named.

It is stated that there are some forty or fifty of these tenement-houses on the east side of the City, where this kind of factory work is done. They are principally located in Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets. The air in these buildings is more or less health-destroying, as it must be, when it is considered that in some of them some twenty families are housed, making an aggregate of about a hundred persons. The apartment used as a workshop for making cigars is usually at the same time used as kitchen, dwelling, and sleeping room. The majority of this class of cigar-makers, who are chiefly employed on work of the common kind, are Bohemians—men, women, and children—who, it is estimated, number about six thousand.

PURIFYING THEIR PROPERTY.

Sergt. Tims, Officers Dakin, Grassig, and Curtis, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, made a raid on Saturday night on Nos. 126, 127, and 130 West Twenty-ninth street, all alleged to be disorderly houses. In No. 126 were arrested one woman and two men. The warrant in this case was obtained on the affidavit of Mr. C. F. Stoppani, a member of the Twenty-ninth Ward Citizens' Property Protective Association. It was issued against Mrs. Grudy and Mrs. Bayard, but the person arrested was Mrs. Lyons. Counsel for the prisoners stated to Justice Murray, before whom they were arraigned, that the arrest of Mrs. Lyons was a gross outrage. That she had only just moved into the house No. 126, which she opened as a boarding-house; that she was a respectable woman, and the two gentlemen arrested in the house were boarders who had taken up their residence there. The parties against whom the warrant was issued had vacated the premises some weeks before. Mr. Stoppani said they were not ready with their witnesses, but would be in a few days. The two gentlemen arrested were promptly discharged, one of them being a lawyer, and Mrs. Lyons was allowed to go on parole until Wednesday, when an examination will be held. In the cases of Nos. 130 and 127 West Twenty-ninth street, the same association are the instigators of the prosecution, and promise to fully substantiate their charges on Wednesday, when the examination will also take place. The two proprietors were allowed their liberty, counsel promising to be responsible for their appearance on Wednesday.

A QUARRELSOME HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on the Desbrosses street and Jersey City ferry-boat, which reached the slip in Jersey City at 8 o'clock last evening, because of a disturbance between a man and his wife. The man had fallen asleep on the boat, and the wife called one of the deck-hands to arouse him. The deck-hand handled him rather more roughly than she thought proper, and she interfered. During the scuffle the passenger's hat fell into the river, and he, thinking that his wife knocked it off, struck her. A number of excited passengers interfered to protect her, and a general scuffle ensued, during which the man was badly punished. He was arrested. He gave his name as John Hannon, and is held for examination.

A SAVAGE ANTAGONIST.

Michael Kane and John Mack are two out of about fifty persons who live in the tenement-house No. 208 Avenue C. They were both under the influence of drink on Saturday night, and Mr. Mack, feeling somewhat sociable, entered Kane's rooms to have a conversation. Like most tenement-house Saturday night reunions, it ended in a fight. Kane came off second best, leaving part of his nose and a joint of his little finger in Mack's possession as trophies of war. After leaving he looked up an officer, and finding Patrolman Geatt, of the Eleventh Precinct, he caused the arrest of Mack. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Otterbourg held Mack in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of mayhem.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning James Wilson, aged sixteen, a clerk in the employ of Arnold, Constable & Co., while exhibiting a single-barreled pistol to his cousin, a young lady, at his residence on Third avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, (Morrisania) accidentally shot himself in the left temple. The bullet penetrated to the brain, causing a wound which resulted in death in a few minutes. Coroner Miller was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the two-story frame building at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Second avenue, owned by Frederick Kirker, and occupied by him as a restaurant and liquor saloon. The flames were speedily extinguished by the Police before any material damage had been sustained. Capt. Bennett, of the Twelfth Precinct, believing that the fire was of incendiary origin, requested Fire Marshal Sheldon to make an investigation.

WANTON CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

John Westman was arrested in Newark Saturday night for wanton and atrocious cruelty to a horse belonging to Heerman Gesheimer. It seems that Gesheimer and Westman had had trouble of some kind. On Saturday the prisoner went into Gesheimer's stables and, it is charged, stabbed the horse in the neck with a knife and gouged out one of the eyes of the unfortunate animal. Justice Paulin issued the warrant for Westman's arrest. The case will be disposed of to-day.

FOOT RACE AT HARLEM.

James Townsend and Samuel Byrnes ran 200 yards yesterday, at Harlem, for $250 a side. A crowd was present, and there was much interest manifested in the contest. Betting was in favor of Townsend at $100 to $80. The race was very closely contested. Byrnes reached the mark first, and fainted, amid intense excitement. After lying insensible for nearly twenty minutes he recovered, and was taken to his residence. Byrnes won by two feet in 23¾ seconds.

A GENEROUS TAR LOCKED UP FOR PROTECTION.

Archibald W. McAlpine, a discharged seaman, was arrested in a Fulton avenue car on Saturday evening, by Capt. Leich, of the Twelfth Precinct, charged with intoxication. When arrested he was freely distributing his money among the passengers. McAlpine had just been discharged from the United States Navy. He was locked up for his own protection.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.

Count and Countess Amidée, of Italy, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman John T. Averill, of Minnesota; Hon. Walter A. Burleigh, of Dakota, and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions; Col. Woodruff, United States Army, and Gen. J. Meredith Read, Jr., United States Minister to Greece, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-State Senator Abraham Lent arrived in this City from Europe yesterday.

On Saturday 50,885 letters and 94 bags of newspapers were sent by the foreign mails.

Margaret Robinson, of No. 67 Sullivan street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $42 from Edward Shea, of Albany, on Saturday night.

Paine and Bogardus will shoot at fifty pigeons each, thirty-five yards rise, 100 yards boundary, at Deerfoot Park, to-day, for $1,000, the Lorillard diamond metal, and the championship of the United States.

Michael Head, aged fifty, of No. 425 East Sixteenth street, while intoxicated, fell down the steps leading to the basement of No. 242 First avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

William Curry, aged thirty-five, of No. 23 Pell street, while asleep at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, fell out of a fifth-story window of his residence and, alighting on the roof of a shed in the yard, was seriously injured. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

William Murphy, of No. 25 Leonard street, on returning home at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, found his child Catharine, aged three months, dead in the arms of her mother, who was lying asleep in bed. The cause of death will be investigated by Coroner Woltman.

Richard Fagan was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Sherwood, in default of $500 bail, for stealing cigars and money, in all of the value of $17, from the store of Philip Hoffman, No. 259 Third avenue, on Saturday night. The stolen property was found in the possession of the accused.

Charles H. Wheeler, of No. 474 Degraw street, Brooklyn, was held by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a wagon. The wagon, worth $60, was stolen on the 24th of July last from Henry Baumann, No. 223 Ninth avenue, and a few days ago he learned that it was sold to a man named Appel, in Hoboken, by Wheeler.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Mary E. Segar, residing at No. 143 Magnolia street, died suddenly at 10 o'clock, Saturday evening, at her residence, without medical attendance. The Coroner was notified.

Conrad Baltch, residing at No. 241 Stockton street, was arrested Saturday, charged with stealing a piece of carpet and a bedstead from the apartments of Julia Keegan, No. 166 Ellery street.

Thomas F. Ross, residing at No. 99 Gold street, was arrested yesterday morning upon a complaint made by John Maher, charging the prisoner with having received and converted to his own use the sum of $80, the property of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, while in the society's employ.

Michael Shields, William Oswald, and Charles Redfield were arrested on Saturday evening while in the act of stealing a number of empty oil barrels from the foot of Sullivan street. Thirty-two barrels were recovered, and await an owner at the Eleventh Precinct Station. The prisoners were held for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

The County Convention of the Suffolk County Temperance people have made nominations for the Assembly, and also appointed delegates to attend a Congressional Convention.

Quite an exciting affair occurred at Bellport on Saturday evening. Capt. Jane, a resident of the village, who had been on a visit to Patchogue, returning home and not finding his wife there, went out in search of her. He met her going home from the store in company with his brother, and becoming greatly enraged, after accusing her of infidelity, he drew a pistol and, pointing it at his brother, fired, but did not hit him. No arrests.

The Grand Jury of the late County Court and Court of Sessions of Richmond County indicted the County Jail at Riverhead as a nuisance and unsafe, because of the unsuitableness of its structure; having no ventilation, &c. The Board of Supervisors is asked to devise ways and means to provide a more suitable structure. The jail has for a long time been regarded as unsafe, and extra vigilance is required to prevent the escape of prisoners.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Newark have directed that the agents of the society wear uniforms.

Joseph Huvers, of No. 98 West street, Newark, left home on Tuesday last, in search of employment. He has not since been seen, and fears of his safety are entertained.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, and the White Star steam-ship Oceanic, both of which vessels left Liverpool Sept. 17, and Queenstown Sept. 18, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by three days. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for liberal additions to our European files.

A YELLOW-FEVER REMINISCENCE.

THE ACTING MAYOR OF MEMPHIS IN 1873 DEMANDS $50,000 FROM HIS PUBLIC TRADUCER.

Memory of the painful incidents connected with the epidemic of yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn., last year, is revived by the commencement of a suit for slander, brought by Paul A. Cicalla, who was Acting Mayor of the city at the time, against Michael Magevney for $50,000 damages. The following part of the declaration shows the grounds upon which this suit for libel rests: "The plaintiff sues the defendant for $50,000 as damages for falsely writing and causing to be written and published in the City of Memphis, in a newspaper called the Memphis *Daily Appeal*, of date Nov. 4, 1873, the following false and defamatory matter, with intent to defame the plaintiff, viz.: Col. Magevney, Sr., said 'it grieved him very much to bring a motion before the meeting which he expected some other gentleman would have brought up before a motion to adjourn was entertained. But as no other member of the committee appeared to wish to do so, the duty, painful as it was, devolved upon him. He alluded to the conduct of Paul A. Cicalla, who, while occupying the position of Acting Mayor, had actually stolen the bread out of the mouths of the widows and orphans of the city, which had been so generously provided, and for which act he (Col. Magevney) hoped that Cicalla would yet be compelled to wear striped clothing at Nashville and work for the benefit of the State. This Paul Cicalla, who had been elevated to the position of Acting Mayor of this city, was nothing but a "gutter-snipe" and an infamous thief, as his own old uncle had proved to him, (Col. Magevney,) when he came to him, and, referring to this same Paul Cicalla, said in his broken English, "He robbed me, he robbed me." This was two years ago. Now he had taken to robbing the widows and orphans—a poor widow and her eight orphan children. But he only took according to his capacity. It was a paltry sum of $30 or $50, but it shows how mean he could stoop. If he had come into the office of the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee and cut his throat or murdered him, and stolen the $30 he has in his hand, he could have committed a nobler act compared with the stealing the bread from the poor widow and her eight fatherless children. He (Col. Magevney) would not say much more on the subject, but would leave it to the committee. It was true they had no control over Cicalla, but, thank God, they were not compelled to associate with him. Cicalla did not belong to that committee, and he (Col. Magevney) thanked high heaven for that. He held in his hand a resolution which he wished to submit to the consideration of the committee. It was as follows:

Resolved, by the Citizens' Relief Committee, That Jack Halstead, Esq., one of its members, be required to take the evidence now in his possession against Paul Cicalla, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and acting Mayor, when he committed the crime (as charged) of forgery, embezzlement, getting goods under false pretense, and attempt at bribery before the Grand Jury, and prosecute him to the full extent of the law, and we, as a body, will support him, as well as the people we represent.'

Col. Magevney went on to say that he was not in favor of mob law, or of persons taking the law into their own hands, but he did not think he could be sorry to see Cicalla taken out upon the bluff, tied up to a pair of cotton scales by the citizens, his back bound to the breeze, and five hundred stripes well laid on by some lusty man. He knew well if he were called on to administer his share he would bring three hands to him. Cicalla was a double disgrace to all foreigners, as they had not been taught they had the right to steal like others since the war closed. [Laughter.] Paul Cicalla had told him several years ago that his uncle wanted to send him to some college, and asked him the best one to go to. It was a pity he ever went to any school or any college, but had continued in his ignorance, and he would not have been guilty of the crime of perjury to-day, and he would not have the prospect before him of serving a term in the penitentiary, for perjury, if he had continued in ignorance, as he came to this country. Next he went into politics and wanted office, and he got it by some means. He (Col. Magevney) did not know whether there were many office seekers present, and he did know that Paul Cicalla's course had been down, down, down ever since he got into office. He said the committee was likely to pass this matter over, but he, for one, could never allow an infamous thief and scoundrel who had stolen the bread out of a little child's mouth while tied in a chair, with its mother down with yellow fever, perhaps, listening to its last wail."

The plaintiff avers that the said speech was made and the said resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee, at which defendant presided, and that defendant knew either the secretary would reduce the said speech or the press reporters would reduce it to writing, and it would be furnished along with said resolution to said *Appeal* for publication, and the same was done and published in the said Memphis *Appeal* on the 4th day of November, 1873. The bill alleges that the said matter is false and defamatory, and uttered, published, and written, and was carried to be published, with intent to defame plaintiff, who is Alderman Paul A. Cicalla, of the Sixth Ward of the City of Memphis.

GOV. SMITH, OF GEORGIA.

HE DENOUNCES AND RIDICULES THE FIERY ORATORS.

In a speech at Marietta, Ga., the other day, Gov. Smith said: "Blatant orators are firing the Southern heart with heroic threats of what they could and would do. Some of these are threatening to do now what they failed to do when they had a chance. These doughty warriors who are so keen to fight now, and did so little fighting when the time for fighting was at hand, remind me of a scene I witnessed once in North Carolina. I was stopping at a little road-side inn, kept by a clever old Dutch lady. She had a little bar attached, and sold liquors. Well, I was sitting in her bar, when there came in a couple of men, seemingly much excited, and a great, burly fellow called the other some opprobrious name, when he caught him by the nose and gave it a good pull, saying 'Resent it if you dare, you scoundrel, you!' The other very quietly submitted until his tormentor loosed his nose and left the room in disgust. After he had been gone some ten or fifteen minutes, the other began walking the room in high dudgeon, twisting his hands and shaking his head with all the fury of a mad bull, and soon he began to rant with his mouth, and swore that he could and would whip the internal scoundrel for treating him so. At this the good old lady rose up and cried out in all her womanly indignation, 'Vell, vy didn't you fight de mens ven he vas here? Vy you get mad now?' Let me tell you, my friends, those of you who have smelled blood, there is no fun in fighting. It is a dangerous, a destructive, and a sad resort. I tell you frankly that I am not anxious to ever engage in another war. There is nothing to be gained by it; nothing can be accomplished by force, and no sober, sensible, prudent man, who regards the interest of the State and his people, would counsel it. It is all the dictates of bad whisky—the counsel of General Bad Whisky. We must not be led into trouble by it. We cannot afford to trifle with the destinies of our people. We can gain nothing by a resort to arms, and everything by preserving law and order."

THE CLAIMANT IN MILLBANK PRISON.

Lord Rivers has forwarded the following letter to the editor of the *Tichborne Gazette*, dated Rushmore, Shaftesbury, Sept. 13, 1874:

SIR: As the chief circulation of your paper is among the friends of Sir Roger Tichborne, it may interest these "fanatics and fools" to know that I saw him in Millbank yesterday, the rules of the prison allowing each prisoner, after six months' incarceration, to receive three friends. Lady Tichborne, Dr. Kenealy, and myself were the three who enjoyed this privilege; but as we were not allowed to see him separately and the interview took place with Sir Roger at the end of a long and narrow cell, divided by rails and wirework into three compartments—ourselves and Sir Roger being at the two ends, and a warder in the centre—the visit was not so satisfactory as I expected it would have been.

Sir Roger has lost between seven and eight stone in weight.

He said he was in good health, and I was told the same by the warders.

He gives no trouble to any one, and bears himself under his misfortunes as only a gentleman and a man conscious of his innocence could.

Confinement and misery have turned his hair gray; and no wonder; but the story which has been put about of his hair having become of the same color as Arthur Orton's, now that the dye cannot be used, is a lie, like all the other assertions made against him by the prosecution.

For six months, and now again for six months to come, Sir Roger has been, and is to be, living in a tomb; never seeing a letter or newspaper, or holding any intercourse with the outer world. But he has survived it, and means still to survive it; believing that however great and hard to bear his punishment may be, it requires but time to let the English nation see the iniquity of his trial, and that their eyes once opened, his freedom is secured.

I hope his views are correct, and I believe they will prove to be so, if justice and fair play are ever again to be allowed to hold their own against Popery and priestcraft. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

RIVERS.

[Advertisement.]

DYEING AND CLEANING.—Secure elegant work at moderate prices by having it done at LORD's offices, No. 111 Eighth avenue, near Fifteenth street; No. 630 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street; No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL FASHION OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—This is the handsomest fabric ever introduced by Knox, which is equivalent to saying that it is the most attractive article of head-gear procurable in the Metropolis. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 27.—Printing Cloth market inactive; buyers offering 5c. and holders asking 5¼c.@5⅜c. for best Standard and Extra 64s. Only sales reported, 10,000 pieces Standard 64x64 at 5c., 10 days, and 500 pieces best Extra do. at 5¼c., 30 days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Capt. A. H. Sweny, Mrs. A. H. Sweny, Master Harry Sweny, James Roy, Miss Roy, Miss A. Palmer, Miss Croney, Mrs. Croney, Fred. Maccabe, Mrs. Fred. Maccabe, Mrs. Clara Spencer and servant, Simpson Horner, Miss Horner, Master Simpson Horner, Miss Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mrs. H. S. Brevoort, Mrs. Mary Mackay, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes two, Master Forbes, Allen O. Myers, John Kidder, David Moore, Mrs. George Kent, Miss Alice Kent, G. L. Kent, F. C. Kent, Master Percy Kent, W. L. Paston, C. J. Shepherd, J. Walthew, John Cunningham, Mr. Black, Wm. Lesser, Henry Batzer, J. W. Wilson, L. B. Bashell, J. N. Burk, W. L. Bryde, George Evans, D. A. Casserly, Andrew Bogan, W. W. Toller, W. H. Powell, A. H. Sumner, C. W. Whitman, A. J. Cunningham, Mrs. A. J. Cunningham, H. A. Menker, Mrs. H. A. Menker, George W. White, Mrs. G. W. White, Master White, Robert Neill, Mrs. R. Neill, Miss Neill, J. E. Sutton, Mrs. J. E. Sutton, Guy R. Pelton, Mr. Magee, N. H. Rightor, James Wright, F. A. Sands, John Russell, Sydney Smith, R. C. Levein, Mr. Makin, Mrs. Makin, Mrs. Ross, Mme. Uzuay, Dr. James S. Purdy, Mrs. Purdy, R. Morris Smith, C. W. Bowser, Mrs. C. W. Bowser, Mrs. H. E. Chadwicke, Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Miss Lizzie Douglas, Mrs. Stoughton, A. D. Remington, Mrs. A. D. Remington, Rev. D. R. Walker, Charles Shaw, Mr. Guest, Albert Maccabe, H. W. A. Beale, S. A. Grimshaw, Miss Grimshaw, Master Grimshaw, S. Chester, G. W. Imhauser, W. Goldner.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—D. L. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Ada Kibblo, Miss Julia Gregg, Mrs. Reed, Miss Nunez, Thomas Welsh, Hon. Samuel Bowles, Hon. C. W. Chapin, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Fielding, Hon. M. Halstead, James Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. W. McDermott, C. McDermott, Miss Sarah McDermott, Miss Clara McDermott, J. E. Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. Laforcade, Miss D. Breton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwards, Capt. Christian, M. M. Moore, John D. Banks, B. Price, P. Rubini, T. Reynosa, James Stark, Rev. J. J. Moriarty, J. H. Jennings, F. Morris, D. Walsin, J. H. Gates, E. Leber, Mrs. Withers, Hon. and Mrs. C. S. Bradley, Charles Quernel, P. S. Plunkett, N. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, A. F. Freedley, F. O. Whitney, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Inglis, G. O. Wilson, P. Benjamin, A. Hoare, John Fuggett, John Keen, Mrs. and Miss Dolan, Mrs. A. H. Fiske, A. Fiske, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Fogg, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Collier, Sister Julia and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Abbett and son.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mr. Stanward, Mr. Pulman, M. P. Sastre, F. G. Tibbets, H. B. Stevens, J. J. Govante, Pio Rosado, M. McMichael and wife, A. Hager and two sons, E. Dobell, Thomas Hill, Mrs. Hill, Jacob Hawk, E. Atchison, R. Lawson, Miss Miles, Capt. Millward, Mr. Henderson, A. Harington, J. Gile, P. Tabot, A. Davies, Miss Carruthers, George Scott, Mr. Hayward, Henry Bird, W. Lockett, Mrs. M. Lockett, Miss Eliza Lockett, Miss. B. Rumsey, J. Cole, W. Plummer, Henry Brown, George Hencken, T. Dunn, J. C. Loury, M. Tawtoni, Rev. J. T. Dodge, Miss Julia Dodge, A. Dodge, Mr. Macpherson, J. Anderson, Miss Susan Leddy, Mr. Swan, Mrs. Swan, Senator A. Leat and lady, Mrs. Jarizands and maid, Miss Jennings, Miss A. Corner, John Mannell, Mrs. J. Laider and three infants, C. Farwer, Mrs. Farner and child, A. Soloman, Rev. Dr. Black, M. Roberts, M. Traynor and lady, Miss E. Roberts, Mr. Schofield, George Hartley, Mrs. George Hartley, servant, and two infants, Mr. Biggs, Capt. Hay, Mr. Hogan, Miss Pierce, Miss C. Taylor, Benjamin F. Whidden and lady, Charles Mott, W. Robinson, J. Lemmon, E. J. Lemmon, J. Shuttleworth, wife, and two children, Mrs. E. Green, Miss Julia Patcher, A. Feece, G. Montague, J. Thompson, B. McKenna, Mrs. B. McKenna, Miss Brannigan, James Maybrick, Charles Bamford and lady, L. Lefevre, Mr. Woolfender, Agnes McGaw, C. Murzir and lady, S. Vernon, A. Montgomery, Mrs. Montgomery, four children, and nurse, J. Prendergast, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Hawkin, Mrs. Hawkin, Miss Hawkin, two Misses Coleman, H. Donnelly and lady, W. Fogvely, Margaret McNamara, Thomas Snead, Miss Snead, T. Davies, J. Crotty, John Brown, Mr. Gillett, Mrs. Beach, Mr. Green, Mr. Howell, Miss Farnier, J. Perry, Capt. Keogh, Mrs. Brodas and child, J. Mees, R. Decan, Mrs. Decan and child, Mr. McCartney.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. S. Muir and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pauline, Mrs. W. C. Connors, Miss S. Connors, Miss E. Connors, T. W. Kelly, J. Belden, Rev. Mr. Bridgman, W. M. Parker, J. Sawyer, J. M. Morton, Mrs. Wood and daughter, G. T. Bubbage, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Rev. J. and Mrs. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Mitchell, A. C. Mitchell, C. S. Bailey, P. M. Clark, J. L. Connor, T. Connor, J. Harris, W. R. Robson, Mr. Smith, Rev. J. Eddy, J. Crowley, Miss A. Gerrity, Mrs. E. Arnold and child, Miss M. Murdock, Mr., Miss and Master Stein, Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. Price and infant, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoes, T. Candee, Miss M. L. Deems, Dr. and Mrs. Colville, C. G. Elliott, W. B. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Rabillon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Williams and child, J. Hutchinson, J. Kelly, R. A. Donnelly, A. Skogh, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. A. Kay, J. P. Overton, S. Bailey, Miss E. Scant, Miss A. Baron, Miss S. Baron, Mr. and Mrs. Muhobuan, J. E. Bacon, Sister Camilla, Sister Augustine, W. Mitchell, M. Murray, R. R. Magee, G. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Kucher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Payne, Mrs. Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Caldwell, Miss Mary Caldwell, Miss Jessie Caldwell, Miss Louise Caldwell, Master E. Caldwell, W. Muir, Miss M. Masterton, Prof. J. and Mrs. Woodrow, J. Woodrow, Miss Jenny Woodrow, Miss Marion Woodrow, Miss Charlotte Woodrow.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Wright, Commander Kirkland, U. S. N., Mrs. Thomas Baird, Mr. McClymount, Miss Helen McClymouth, Walter Gillespie, Mr. Strauss, A. Mason, wife and family, J. A. Wallace, William Cook, wife and family, E. Tucker, J. M. Tumble, Mrs. C. Jones, H. C. Barr, J. Reade, Rev. William Canning, David Stewart, Thomas Murray, G. Young, D. Kinnear, J. Clark, Mrs. Ruthven and daughter, Miss Pricho.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:53 | Sun sets.....5:48 | Moon rises..7:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:02 | Gov. Island.10:01 | Hell Gate.11:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Sept. 27.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Sept. 11, via Larne 16th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence light easterly winds; Sept. 23, lat. 48 45, lon. 49 10, passed a large iceberg; 24th, lat. 44 44, lon. 54 39, passed ship Sea Horse; 27th, passed Cunard, Inman, Anchor, (two,) National, and White Star steam-ships, bound E.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Sept. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers, to F. W. J. Hurst. Sept. 22, lat. 45 07, lon. 40 49, passed steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Boston; 23d, lat. 43 39, lon. 47 22, a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E. The E. was detained four hours by fog off Light-ship.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Sept. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Sept. 20, lat. 50 40, lon. 22 32, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 50 28, lon. 24 26, cable steam-ships Faraday and Consort, heading N.; 22d, lat. 47 24, lon. 41 42, steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York; 25th, lat. 42 55, lon. 60 22, brig Angelia Thurlow, bound W.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool Sept. 15, Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 67 cabin and 222 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Sept. 22, lat. 44 35, lon. 44 15, passed a White Star steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 44 32, lon. 45, a North German bark bound W., showing commercial code J M Q V; 23d, lat. 42 44, lon. 50, ship Scotia, from New-Orleans, for Havre.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Sept. 19, and the Bar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Had strong head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Sept. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Livingstone, (of Darmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Antwerp Aug. 17, to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Pie, Leith 41 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Bratsbergningen, (Norw.,) Jensen, Gloucester 38 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alert, (Norw.,) Jonassen, Rotterdam 41 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Hermann Behrent, (Ger.,) Dallaritz, Southampton 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Mustang, (Norw.,) Birkeland, Bristol 30 ds., in ballast to order. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Bark Macchiavelli, (Ital.,) Maresca, Limerick 44 ds., in ballast to Lauro, Storey & Co. Sept. 11, lat. 42 56, lon. 55 08, passed a vessel with all spars gone, water logged and abandoned, apparently an American vessel; could not see the name of it, having been washed off.

Bark Peti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Chersenas, Antwerp 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Vidafaaen, (Norw.,) Frodesen, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Frugal, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Amsterdam 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bochman.

Brig Union, Pinto, Tabasco, Mexico 26 ds., with mahogany to Theband Bros.—vessel to J. W. Wilson & Co.

Brig Rocky Glen, Higgins, Bahia 43 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tarifa, Brown, Stettin 44 ds., with cement and empty barrels, to C. Tobias & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Sept. 14, lat. 48 20, lon. 47 30, spoke bark Trowbridge, (Br.,) from Greenock, for Quebec, 25 ds. out. (The T. was incorrectly reported 25th.)

Schr. Daybreak, Gregory, Wanks River, Nic., 28 ds., with mahogany to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Kelley, Virginia.
Schr. Tom Williams, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. John Young, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.
Schr. N. H. Burrow, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. A. H. Jennings, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Elias Moore, Warren, Alexandria.
Schr. J. M. Harlow, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. Annie L. McKeen, (of Belfast,) McKeen, Jacksonville, 11 ds., with yellow pine to R. Fairchilds—vessel to Master.
Schr. John, Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.
Schr. Sandy Hook, Pero, Virginia.
Schr. Eva, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Bell, Cale, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Alvord, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Jamestown, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Jane Emson, Decker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. A. J. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., with lumber.
Schr. Jane Coleman, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Charlie Cobb, Jones, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr. Odell, Winslow, Saco, with lumber to W. H. Durkee.
Schr. Geo. Cromwell, Whitehead, Portland, Me.
Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Exuima, Thomas, Machias, with lumber to order.
Schr. Andrew Peters, Rowe, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Lake, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Fish Hawk, Wallace, Harwich with fish.
Schr. Effort, Kelsey, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. H. Curtis, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Caroline Knight, Lord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. T. S. McLellan, ——, Boston.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. W. B. Darling, Johnson, Boston.
Schr. W. R. Page, Beebe, Boston.
Schr. H. A. Deming, Billard, Hartford.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. Maria Pearson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. L. Leach, Drisco, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. May Day, Waterman, Bangor, with lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr. E. Stanley, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Dreadnaught, Smith, Westerly.
Schr. Challenge, Terry, Greenport.
Schr. H. L. Bethell, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Rankin, Virginia.
Schr. A. L. Price, Green, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. P. A. Sanders, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. A. H. Hurlburt, Griffing, Alexandria.
Schr. R. E. Birdsall, Warren, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Victory, Small, Salem.
Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Salem.
Schr. George Savage, Savage, Salem.
Schr. Judge Tenny, ——, Salem.
Schr. George Calhoun, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Portsmouth.
Schr. J. B. Knowles, Crowley, Rockport, Me.
Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. Mary B. Smith, Kennedy, Thomaston, with lime.
Schr. L. and M. Knowles, Knowles, Machias, with lumber to order.
Schr. Jason, ——, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. S. P. Brown, Tinker, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Ophir, Benson, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.
Schr. George W. Andrews, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to master.
Schr. W. R. Barry, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. C. C. Morris, Morris, Bath, with ice for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mail, Merrill, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. S. and E. Corson, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Carrie Nelson, Walls, Boston.
Schr. Cocheco, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Leontine, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Fannie Barney, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Dick Williams, Crowell, Plymouth, for Baltimore.
Schr. Casco Lodge, Pierce, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Sea Lark, Guptill, Dorchester, N. B., with building stone to order.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. General Banks, Torry, Salem.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Conners, Salem.
Schr. Black Diamond, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.
Schr. Tabitha Hannah, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Harwich.
Schr. Panthea, Hill, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine, Jones, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Frankfort, Me., with stone to order.
Schr. Mollie Porter, Allen, Portsmouth.
Schr. Leonora, ——, Ellsworth, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Alquizar, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.
Schr. Eva Adell, Ellis, Bangor, with lumber, for Washington, D. C.
Schr. Yankee, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber.
Schr. Island Belle, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Frankfort, Me., with stone to order.
Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., with piling to order.
Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., with piling to James Murray.
Schr. Webster, Hunt, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Edward Everett, Greenlow, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Crowell, Rockport, Me.
Schr. R. B. Clark, Fengar, Somerset.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Hulse, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Niagara, Worden, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. E. Russ, Norton, Stonington.
Schr. D. Ellis, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to order.
Schr. Mary and Carrie, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. George C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven.
Schr. Edward Lindsley, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathway, Taunton.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Bristol, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Fannie Fern, Eaton, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. S. Scull, Barrett, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lady Ellen, Somers, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. C. Tyler, Barrett, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary, Natt. Barker, Somerset.
Schr. A. & E. Baker, Baker, Somerset.
Schr. R. D. Denham, Denham, Bowdoinham Me., with lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr. Pride of the East, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. Ontario, Clark, Calais, with lumber to master.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Balsden, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Nathaniel Shaler, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, Norwich.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Staplin, Norwich.
Schr. George Gillum, Stevens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. New-Zealand, French, Salem.
Schr. Sarah Day, Rockport, Me.
Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.
Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Wellfleet.
Schr. Thomas Borden, Churbuck, Fall River.
Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Florence Vowell, Fennimore, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Restless, Kane, Newport.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Staplin, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. N. Berry, Young, Boston.
Schr. W. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Fall River.
Schr. Spray, Martin, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Snow, Bacon, Providence.
Schr. James English, Sarsen, Providence.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Providence.
Schr. William Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence.
Schr. [illegible], Providence.
Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Providence.
Schr. S. P. Hall, Turner, Providence.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence.
Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.
Schr. William Whitehead, Titus, Providence.
Schr. Thomas J. Owen, Simpson, Providence.
Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Waxson, Providence.
Schr. Ann, Haskell, Providence.
Schr. Charles W. Sell, (Br.,) ——, Providence.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Fitch, Providence.
Schr. Emerald, Decastro, Sag Harbor.
Schr. W. F. Cullen, Buck, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Grant, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. John Curtin, Willett, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, fresh; S.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Arr. steamers Saracen, from Savannah; Falcon, from Charleston; Vineland, from New-York; William Whildin, from Philadelphia; Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; Louise, from North Carolina; John W. Garrett, from New-York; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; brig Aquidneck, from Philadelphia; schr. Orvetta, from New-York.

Below, bark Prudentia, from Dunkirk.

Cld. steamers Octorara, for New-York; Wm. Woodward, for do.; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; schrs. Western Star, for Boston; Armida Hall, for New-Haven; S. Applegit, for Bridgeton, N. J.; Elizabeth J., for Salem, N. J.

Sld. steamer Ohio, for Bremen; brigs Mississippi, for Demarara; Romance, for Navassa; bark Fraternitas, for Amsterdam; schr. Paleo, for Barbados.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Arr., 26th, schr. J. G. Collyer, Johnson, from Lewisport. Arr., 27th, steamer Centipede, Worth, from Philadelphia; brig Ida C., (Br.,) Stevens, from Turk's Island; schrs. Nettie Langdon, Collins, from Baltimore; E. and L. Marts, Marts, from Philadelphia; Rebecca M. Smith, Hanson, from Philadelphia; Ida L. Bearse, from Weehawken; Adair of Bonny, Kendall, from Port Johnson.

Below, coming up, schr. E. B. Emery.

Sld., 26th, steamers Worcester and Neptune; brig Mary E. Dana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27.—Arr. steam-ship Fire Queen, from Pernambuco; barks N. K. Clements, from Rotterdam; Beltiste, from Liverpool; steamers Champion, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. A. P. Cook, from New-York; C. A. Bentley, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Columbia, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship United States, from New-York; ship La Louisiane, from Havre.

Sld. steam-ships Bolivar, Hudson, and City of San Antonio.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—Cld. bark Fradsel, for Belfast. Schrs. Emeline, G. Sawyer, for Aquidilla, Porto Rico, via Wilmington, Del.; Mary P. Bryan, for Key West; James W. Haig, for Oregon Mills; Addie L. Cutler, for Boston; David Faust, for Boston.

Arr. 26th, barks Ferraro II., from Girgenti; Barkentine Panola, from Savannah, Lamar; schr. Moucila, from St. John, P. R.; Bella Russell, from Boston.

Arr. 27th, ship Alexandria, from Antwerp. Bark Vega, from Gloucester, Eng. Steam-ship Ohio, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 27.—Sld., 26th, steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schrs. Enchantress, for New-York; Rhodella Blew, for Philadelphia.

Arr., 27th, ships William Hilton, from Havre; D. W. Chapman, Miller, from Antwerp; brig Augusta, Domej, from Havre; steam-ships Fire Queen, from Pernambuco, (is at the Tybee, and has been ordered to Charleston;) General Barnes, from New-York; Rapidan, from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship State of Georgia, arrived yesterday, has on board Capt. J. W. Bowden, H. Winterbottom and S. S. Keith, saved from the schooner Fleetwing, of Lamoine, Me., which vessel was run down and sunk by the ship Marseilles, (of Greenock,) on the Banks.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Stubbs, from Bath, with ice to Brooklyn Ice Company, while passing through Hell Gate ran ashore on Little Mill Rock, and knocked a hole in her starboard side, causing her to fill with water. She was not in charge of a pilot.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Steamer Cuba, from New-York arr. here this morning.

THE
GORHAM
ELECTRO PLATE
is the best Plated Ware in the world, possessing the elements of solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability, equally with pure Silver, and at one-quarter its price.

THE
GORHAM
SOLID SILVER.
The largest and richest stock of BRIDAL GIFTS in the country. At retail by the
Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.
AND
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

Union Adams & Co.
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
Are now in Receipt of
The Very Latest
Novelties
IN
SEASONABLE NECKWEAR
AND
Fine Furnishing Goods.

BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME ST.)
BROUGHAMS,
SINGLE AND PAIR-HORSE, IN OUR OWN AND THE NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS DESIGNS, SUPERBLY FINISHED IN DARK SHADES OF BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, AND MAROON FRENCH MOROCCOS.
DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST. | FACTORY AND WAREROOMS, BROADWAY & 47TH ST.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM
EVERDELL'S SONS,
NO. 104 FULTON ST.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS invite parties wanting fine STATIONERY to examine their assortment of NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES. WEDDING INVITATIONS, CARDS, &c., [illegible] styles, 10 per cent. less than [illegible] their facilities for [illegible] work is done entirely [illegible] personal supervision. Call and compare prices, &c., before placing your orders.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' [illegible] HOT-AIR FURNACES, [illegible] RANGES, REGISTERS, [illegible]
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

THE EQUALIZED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following table shows the equalized value of real and personal property of the State of New York and the value of its real estate as adopted by the Board of Equalization at a meeting held in Albany on Friday:

Counties.	Acres of Land Assessed.	Assessed value of Real Estate.	Amount added to assessed val. of Real Estate.	Amount deducted from ass'd val. of Real Estate.	Equalized value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Total Equalized value of Real and Personal Property.	Full value of Real Estate as estimated by State Assessors.
Albany	304,179	$44,188,851		$1,027,648	$43,161,903	$6,508,101	$49,669,304	$102,764,770
Allegany	639,476	8,117,931	....	188,790	7,929,141	796,638	8,725,779	18,878,909
Broome	429,019	7,139,056	$1,679,777	....	8,818,833	574,501	9,393,334	20,997,223
Cattar'g's	802,496	6,959,838	1,809,557	....	8,769,395	503,166	9,272,561	20,879,514
Cayuga	413,734	17,046,521	....	775,817	16,270,704	2,786,368	19,057,072	38,742,093
Chaut'q'a	651,171	14,734,580	737,729	....	15,472,309	1,529,629	17,001,938	36,836,450
Chemung	246,345	7,835,183	1,070,161	....	8,905,344	670,726	9,576,070	21,269,900
Chenango	544,315	9,870,764	1,184,491	....	11,055,255	1,012,415	12,067,670	26,322,037
Clinton	610,288	5,285,196	964,259	....	5,549,455	832,610	6,382,065	13,212,990
Columbia	383,010	16,980,544	....	....	16,980,544	4,888,113	21,868,657	40,429,866
Cortland	310,186	5,256,353	553,300	....	5,809,653	625,535	6,435,188	13,839,507
Delaware	869,507	7,500,237	375,011	....	7,875,248	1,028,467	8,903,715	18,750,502
Dutchess	475,735	21,972,487	3,662,081	....	25,634,568	6,697,057	32,331,625	61,034,686
Erie	612,324	46,189,375	3,553,028	....	49,742,403	6,470,790	56,213,193	118,434,202
Essex	1,000,781	5,501,493	....	....	5,501,493	524,345	6,025,838	13,098,794
Franklin	1,017,706	4,970,839	....	331,390	4,639,440	706,262	5,345,702	11,046,288
Fulton	364,776	2,949,471	353,936	....	3,303,407	402,540	3,705,947	7,865,256
Genesee	309,804	11,743,723	....	533,806	11,909,917	2,395,123	13,605,040	26,690,279
Greene	388,689	4,898,569	587,838	....	5,486,397	688,951	6,175,348	13,062,850
Hamilton	987,959	664,554	....	105,849	555,705	4,100	559,805	1,323,108
Herkimer	734,018	8,356,694	1,129,289	....	9,485,976	1,336,940	10,822,976	22,585,659
Jefferson	720,574	12,502,411	625,120	....	13,127,531	2,798,320	15,925,851	31,256,027
Kings	....	208,932,983	....	29,847,563	179,085,370	18,975,980	198,861,350	426,393,740
Lewis	751,065	3,461,339	415,384	....	3,876,923	365,969	4,242,883	9,230,770
Livingst'n	377,589	12,015,896	600,794	....	12,616,090	1,363,261	13,979,951	30,039,740
Madison	385,896	8,301,580	112,283	....	8,913,813	1,390,355	10,304,168	21,223,365
Monroe	392,188	26,814,941	9,514,978	....	36,329,919	1,950,049	38,279,968	86,499,809
Montg'ery	228,513	8,306,689	966,802	....	9,303,491	479,137	9,782,628	22,151,170
New-York	....	836,603,380	....	23,984,333	812,709,047	292,447,643	1,105,156,690	1,985,021,540
Niagara	304,965	12,596,075	629,803	....	13,225,878	1,389,307	14,615,185	31,490,167
Oneida	731,965	15,607,098	11,705,323	....	27,312,421	1,961,997	29,274,418	65,029,575
Onondaga	454,320	27,723,998	2,132,615	....	29,856,613	3,571,070	33,427,683	71,087,174
Ontario	390,151	15,275,596	....	355,247	14,920,349	2,842,589	17,762,938	35,524,611
Orange	478,098	19,976,073	2,397,128	....	22,373,201	5,749,379	28,122,580	53,269,528
Orleans	236,381	9,341,016	....	217,233	9,123,783	1,108,618	10,232,401	21,723,293
Oswego	578,623	14,074,371	....	327,312	13,747,059	1,501,693	15,248,752	32,731,095
Otsego	607,099	9,819,913	1,178,389	....	10,998,302	1,326,781	12,324,483	26,186,434
Putnam	130,780	4,729,220	....	214,965	4,614,255	908,684	5,422,939	10,748,227
Queens	179,174	22,207,870	2,664,944	....	24,872,814	3,856,783	28,729,597	59,220,986
Rensselaer	392,931	22,783,039	555,683	....	23,338,722	5,312,036	28,650,758	55,568,387
Richmond	30,203	6,794,199	815,303	....	7,609,502	525,245	8,134,747	18,117,864
Rockland	100,044	6,229,439	1,038,239	....	7,267,678	2,153,523	9,421,201	17,303,997
St. Lawrence	1,668,091	12,802,279	640,113	....	13,442,392	1,143,375	14,585,767	32,005,697
Saratoga	511,250	10,097,236	1,062,866	....	11,160,102	1,666,650	12,826,752	26,571,673
Schenectady	120,446	5,156,241	257,811	....	5,414,052	496,538	5,910,590	12,890,602
Schoharie	375,848	4,369,569	524,348	....	4,893,917	510,469	5,404,386	11,652,184
Schuyler	198,149	3,010,455	782,718	....	3,793,173	273,637	4,066,810	9,031,365
Seneca	197,614	9,248,430	....	983,876	8,264,554	1,448,210	9,712,764	19,677,510
Steuben	835,000	12,924,068	....	587,458	12,336,610	1,350,694	13,687,304	29,372,881
Suffolk	438,164	10,099,887	....	459,087	9,640,800	1,957,800	11,598,600	22,954,288
Sullivan	606,529	2,622,085	131,104	....	2,753,189	125,902	2,879,091	6,555,212
Tioga	313,485	5,033,577	604,029	....	5,637,606	514,990	6,152,596	13,429,872
Tompkins	289,828	6,137,720	1,227,543	....	7,365,263	1,104,661	8,469,924	17,536,342
Ulster	657,326	10,806,076	831,313	....	11,638,389	2,167,895	13,806,284	27,710,451
Warren	506,937	2,366,028	....	107,547	2,258,481	657,919	2,916,400	5,377,336
Wash'g'n	493,939	11,376,290	....	517,105	10,859,185	2,850,288	13,709,473	25,855,204
Wayne	352,867	13,385,979	....	....	13,385,979	1,801,762	15,187,741	31,871,378
Westch'r	278,827	53,554,474	2,677,723	....	56,232,197	5,905,048	62,137,245	133,886,185
Wyoming	370,195	7,753,311	....	352,424	7,400,887	925,037	8,325,924	17,621,161
Yates	207,794	7,107,687	....	165,296	6,942,391	747,893	7,690,284	16,529,504
To'l, 1874	27,928,259	$1,750,698,918	$61,082,746	$61,082,746	$1,750,698,918	$418,608,955	$2,169,307,873	$4,168,390,757
To'l, 1873	27,876,233	1,692,523,071	45,420,520	45,420,520	1,692,523,071	437,102,215	2,129,625,386	......

New-York County was last year assessed on real and personal property valued at $1,104,098,087. This year the amount is $1,058,603 greater.

INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.

LOCAL FEELING AT THE ACTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 24.

About two months ago the National Board of Underwriters adopted six resolutions in reference to fire risks in Chicago, embodying certain demands which they made upon our city authorities. These were:

1. That the permanent fire limits should be made oextensive with the city limits.
2. That a Building law should be adopted, the ame in substance as the New-York Building law.
3. That there should be a complete reorganization f the Fire Department.
4. That water-mains of a certain size should be aid in certain districts.
5. That provision should be made by law for an investigation of the causes of all fires, with a view to reventing incendiarism.
6. That all lumber-yards and other inflammable hings should be removed from the south-western istrict of the city.

The first requirement of the list has already been omplied with, and the fourth is being complied ith as rapidly as possible. The third and fifth annot be complied with until the next meeting of he State Legislature. As to the second, however esirable it may be, it is well known that two years f incessant effort was required, together with the xpenditure of $20,000 in money, to procure the pasage of the New-York Building law, which we were xpected to mature and pass in two months. The xth is simply impossible of execution, and must ave been known to be so when put in the schedule. is a requirement not made or enforced in any her city in the United States. It must have been nown to those who adopted it that there is no legal ocess by which a lumber-yard—much less a halfzen miles of lumber-yards—can be moved witht the consent of the owners.

The City of Chicago having failed to comply with r requirements which it was known that it would physically impossible to comply with in that ne, the Executive Committee of the National ard of Underwriters, sitting in New-York, yesday resolved to withdraw as many insurance mpanies as they could influence from Chicago, using to write new policies, or to renew those exing. This cruel and dastardly blow was struck the credit of Chicago under the circumstances we e named—that is, with the full knowledge that, ether right or wrong, whether just or unjust, the ands made upon us could not be complied with the time given.

When we say that this was a cruel and dastardly w, we do not question the right of these urance companies, or any others that they influence, to go away. Insurance is a e, a vocation, pursued for gain, like any r trade or vocation. If these companies find it to their profit to stay here, it is proper for them stire. The decent and business-like way for any em to proceed, if desiring to withdraw, would o privately instruct their agents to write no policies here, and to notify their customers, so they might get other insurance. We say that would have been the decent course to pursue. ead of this, they have taken a course and pura policy calculated to produce a panic and to ir the credit of this city in the furthest corner hristendom. Moreover, they have taken a e implying that their own members cannot be relied on to carry out the agreement unless it claimed from the housetops—an apprehension n we believe is justified as regards some of the ompanies in Hartford and Philadelphia.

e *Tribune* has, up to this time, sustained the des of the National Board of Underwriters, and upon the City authorities a speedy compliance them so far as they were reasonable and just. ave gone further, and urged compliance with nds made upon citizens in their private capaciome of which have been tyrannical and idiotic. e go no further. The National Board of Uniters has done its worst. It has done that in a mean spirit. We have no respect for it Executive Committee. We do not believe it ntrol its own members in the premises; but, r it can or not, we want no more of its insoctation—the product of combined ignorance suitism. If it can find a better market for its let it take them thither forthwith. Chicago oing out of business by reason of the withof the National Board of Underwriters, even ing all its members go. They number fifty of enty companies doing business here, but new ies will come in when these go out. New ies will be organized here, and the risk of fire vastly diminished when five-sevenths of the ce is withdrawn. And in the end these comwill come straggling back. Meanwhile they one us all the harm they can—have done it ident malice—and we neither ask nor expect rom them. The animus of their conduct tos is to be sought for in the City of New-York.

DEATH OF DAVID LEE CHILD.

Boston correspondent of the Springfield an writes: "David Lee Child lately died in ge at Wayland, where he has passed the ty years of a life which, in its early and eriod, was one of great activity and vicissie was born in 1794—six years after Byron, years after Shelley—and shared largely in se toward freedom and innovation which he period of their lives. Graduating at n 1817, in the same class with George BanCaleb Cushing, though several years older y, he went abroad, as they did, after graduating, and spent sevs in Spain as Secretary of Legaen. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, then the Minister at Madrid. While there, the aché bought him a sword and a new nd volunteered to fight for the Cortes and beral Constitution of Spain, against the the French, who with a French army und of the Bourbon Duke of Angoulême, ering Spain and suppressing the Liberals. Wilson, the brilliant English soldier, glorious campaigns against Napoleon, was rom the British Army by George IV. for s with fair Queen Caroline, was an Enger in the same war, and, I believe, Mr. d under him for a short time. But he much active service, for soon after he and went to Southern Spain, where the al army was; the last of the patriots red at the Trocadero, and Sir Robert o had been wounded at Corunna, retired test.

from Europe, Mr. Child became a lawalist, and a warm politician. In 1828 he e Francis, who, as Mrs. Lydia Maria go won an enviable fame among Ameriof letters; and, not many years afterhusband and wife engaged actively in fare against slavery, which, after thirty w ended in 1865, by the overthrow of and the emancipation of the blacks. contest Mr. Child engaged also in [illegible] of reform, and in some enter[illegible] was not pecuniarily successful. [illegible] has been a poor man, and has lived in much retirement a dozen miles from Boston, where he, as well as Mrs. Child, has written for the press occasionally, and has testified in that way, and by his presence at public meetings now and then, his interest in all the good causes he had labored for. The last time I saw him was at the Sumner eulogy of Mr. Curtis in June. Those who knew him best will no doubt have much to say of his excellent qualities. Mrs. Child survives him.

A GREAT SCHEME.

THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Great International Transportation Company, which was chartered by the last Dominion Parliament, with a capital of $5,000,000, is beginning to move. A glowing prospectus has been issued, and subscriptions to the stock are being solicited in Canada and the West. The following extract from the prospectus shows what is contemplated:

"This association is established for the purpose of combining the capital and great commercial advantages of Canada with the capital and influences of the Western States of the United States, as well as with other districts of the United States which may become interested in the movement, and organizing a system of cheap freights for the grain, tobacco, and other products of the United States, from the interior, by way of the great natural highways to the seaboard, and from thence by steam or sail to Great Britain and Ireland and to the Continent of Europe. By means of such a combination it is believed to be able to successfully compete with the grain and other products of the Baltic, Adriatic, Black Sea, and the Levant, which have been gradually driving the products of the West out of the market."

The scheme is in the interest of Montreal and the Canada railways and water route, but the producing districts of the West are expected to contribute largely toward furnishing the necessary funds. The design is to construct a fleet of propellers to ply between Montreal and Chicago, touching at Milwaukee, Toledo, and Detroit, in passing both ways. In connection with these vessels ocean steamers are to run from Montreal and Quebec. It would seem that this was undertaking enough for one company, but the managers of this grand Canadian enterprise were not of that opinion. In addition to the steamers, fast freight lines are to be organized, to run trains from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other leading centres in the south-west to Montreal, and to connect with the propellers at the lake ports. The steamers are to be used principally in the grain traffic, and the fast freight lines will endeavor to turn the cotton and tobacco trades from Baltimore and New-York to Montreal.

Much stress is laid on the fact that the Welland Canal improvement will be completed in about two years, when large-class vessels will be able to run through the entire chain of lakes without interruption. The advantage of Montreal as a receiving and shipping port are also dwelt upon at length. Whether the desired $5,000,000 can be raised remains to be seen, but it would not be surprising if success attended this part of the undertaking. The Canadians will doubtless subscribe freely, in the expectation of leading the commercial people of the West to follow their example. If any considerable amount is raised in this way, the remainder can be negotiated in London. But to carry out the practical part of the project is quite another thing. If the money is forthcoming, the vessels and cars may be obtained without trouble; but to secure the necessary freight to make the investment profitable is where the difficulty will be experienced. The people of New-York, however, would do well to imitate the enterprise manifested by their Canadian competitors. The latter are continually devising means for attracting commerce down the St. Lawrence, while the former remain perfectly quiet, waiting for commerce to thrust itself upon them. The superior advantages which New-York has enjoyed have caused trade to centre there. But of late rival routes, furnishing good facilities, have been opened; and unless New-York shows more spirit than she has displayed in the past, trade will gradually seek other channels.

THE CANAL LOAN.

Two millions of canal debt become due on the 1st of October, and a new loan of $2,000,000, which has been advertised according to law, was sold on Friday to furnish the means for redeeming the old stock. Controller Hopkins took the whole loan at 103 for the sinking funds, thus practically paying the debt of $2,000,000. The bids for parts of the loan ran from par up to 105, but for the whole the bid of the Controller was the best offered. This adds $2,000,000 more to the investments of the sinking funds, and wipes out so much indebtedness. Last year it was difficult to get the same loan taken at par. Now it commands the prices named. This shows the rapid improvement of the State credit under the policy of the present Republican Administration, and is a further evidence of its splendid success. The bids made this year were as follows:

$500,000	Gwynn & Day, New-York	101.11—103.01
100,000	A. Wolf, New-York	101
168,000	Maitland, Phelps & Co., N. Y.	101.12
400,000	Wood & Davis, New-York	102.62—103.38
136,000	J. H. Harburger, New-York	100
200,000	Utica Savings Bank	100
1,000,000	Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	101.75
2,000,000	Drexel, Morgan & Co., N. Y.	100.78
210,000	Seamen's Savings Bank of New-York	101.78
253,000	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	100.58
100,000	Greenwich Bank of N. Y.	101.78
500,000	Bank of Savings, New-York	102
520,000	U. S. Trust Co., New-York	101.57
100,000	Vermilye & Co., New-York	100
200,000	Moses Taylor & Co., N. Y.	103
221,000	John Jacob Astor, New-York	104.50—104.25
100,000	P. Harmony & Nephew, N. Y.	102

PLOWING OUT A CULVERT.

The Rockland (Me.) *Globe* says: "Mr. William H. Deering, the contractor, who is building the sewer on North street, Saco, has hit upon a new plan to make his excavation. Instead of employing a large force of men with pick and spade to make his excavation, as has heretofore been the custom, he first broke through the earth crust with a plow drawn by five yoke of oxen. After this he put on two horses—tandem—and kept them running the plow back and forth the length of the sewer, a little rising 800 feet. Shovelers were kept at work throwing out the earth. By this means the work was done much more rapidly than a very large force of men would have been able to do it. The trench is about three feet wide, and Tuesday the horses' backs were below the level of the street."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S MEMOIRS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The will of the late Ex-President Buchanan named Mr. Wm. B. Reed as the editor of his memoirs, and devised $6,000 for his compensation. Only the latter part of this provision has been carried into effect, and the executors, finding that there was no prospect of getting the memoirs prepared, have very judiciously placed the necessary documents and other material in the hands of Hon. John Cadwalader, who has now been for some time [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 26.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	114⅝	500	Union Pacific	37⅜
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	115¼	500	do. s3.	37⅜
20,000	U. Pac. S. Fd.	76	100	do. b3.	37½
10,000	N. W. Con. Cp. Gold bds.	78½	50	do.	37⅜
100	Illinois Central	92¾	800	do.	37½
100	do.	92⅝	1700	do. b3.	37⅜
500	Western Union	79⅝	400	do.	37⅜
1000	do.	79½	700	do. s3.	37⅜
500	do.	79⅝	400	do.	37½
400	do. s3.	79½	400	do. s3.	37½
200	do.	79⅝	100	Del., L. & W. b3.	110⅜
200	do. s3.	79½	200	do.	110⅜
200	Rock Island	103⅛	100	North-west b3.	38¾
200	do.	103½	1700	do. b3.	38⅞
100	do. b3.	103½	100	do.	38⅞
200	do. s3.	103½	400	do. s3.	38⅞
400	do.	103⅜	100	do. s3.	38¾
200	do.	103½	100	do.	38⅞
400	Pacific Mail	49⅞	400	do.	38¾
500	do. b3.	50	100	St. Paul	33⅞
700	do.	50	400	do.	34
400	do. b8.	50⅛	200	do.	34⅛
300	do.	50⅛	200	do.	34
1700	do.	50¼	200	Toledo & Wab.	33¼
400	do. b3.	50¼	100	do.	33⅝
20	do.	50	200	do. s3.	33¼
1200	do.	50⅛	100	do.	33⅜
400	do. b3.	50⅛	500	do. s4.	33¼
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	101⅝	100	C., C. & I. C. b3.	12⅛
100	Erie Railway	37⅜	100	do.	12⅛
500	Lake Shore	78¾	200	do.	12¼
600	do. b3.	78⅞	100	do. s5.	12¼
1100	do.	78⅞	100	do.	12¼
1000	do. b3.	78¾	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	39¼
500	do.	78¾	300	Ohio & Miss.	27⅜
2000	do.	78⅞	200	do.	27½
1700	do.	78⅞	100	do. b3.	27⅜
1000	do. s3.	78⅞	100	do.	27⅜
1000	do. b3.	79	400	do. b3.	27⅜
1900	do.	79	200	do.	27⅜
1400	do. b3.	79⅛	100	do.	27½
400	do. s3.	79⅛	100	do. b3.	27⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo.	27¼	30	St. L. & I. M.	17

MONDAY, Sept. 28—A. M.

The week which closed on Saturday last, while it was unmarked by any specific events meriting distinctive attention, has been the most important of the season to financial and commercial circles, for it has demonstrated in no uncertain manner the extent and quality of the business of the newly-opened Autumn. That this trade will embrace a fair volume of transactions in all parts of the country, and that it will be conducted on conservative principles resulting in well-distributed benefit to the people at large, and especially to the mercantile and speculative communities, is now assured beyond any reasonable doubt. There was one contingency of the critical period through which the mercantile and financial communities have just passed so safely, which was very generally anticipated and as generally feared, and that was a larger number of business failures than has been the actual result. It is useless to disguise the fact that there were many houses whose stability was apparently assured, who, for a year past, have been creeping along on the perilous edge of the narrowest kind of circumstances, and at any time almost the bare mention of suspicion as to their condition would have brought against them a force which would have swept them away. Now, however, in the opinion of some of the most experienced minds in Wall street, there is no real cause for serious apprehension on this score, and the firms which have thus far survived the embarrassments of a year ago will have ample opportunity to sustain themselves until eventual safety is secured. The business of 1874 has been conducted on the most conservative principles in all branches of trade, industry, and finance, and the results, while they may not attain the glittering proportions, nor yield the large volume of gross profit of some previous years, will be, nevertheless, real, substantial, and portentous of a yet better future. That trade is just now in a healthy condition is beyond question, and the strongest evidence of the fact is offered by the extraordinary activity, even buoyancy, and the enhancement of investment as well as speculative values in the Wall street markets. In Stocks, during the past week, the advance ranged from 1 to 5½ ₩ cent. on the entire list of active shares, and that these higher values are not due to any artificial ebullition of stock-jobbing is proven by the fact that the greatest improvement in most instances was in the investment stocks. Harlem advanced 5½ ₩ cent.; Panama and Michigan Central, each, 4 ₩ cent.; Rock Island, 2⅜ ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 1⅝ ₩ cent.; Delaware and Lackawanna, 1⅛ ₩ cent. In the speculative shares the improvement was equally marked, Illinois Cental advancing 3¾ ₩ cent.; North-western Common, 3¾ ₩ cent.; North-western Preferred, 3¼ ₩ cent.; Ohios, 3½ ₩ cent.; Lake Shore, 3½ ₩ cent.; Erie, 2⅜ ₩ cent.; Pacific Mail, 2½ ₩ cent.; Wabash, 2⅛ ₩ cent.; St. Paul Common, 2⅛ ₩ cent.; St. Paul Preferred, 2 ₩ cent.; Western Union and Union Pacific, each, 2 ₩ cent. Theexceptions to this strong upward movement were United States Express and Quicksilver Mining, in which the price declined 4 ₩ cent. and 1⅞ ₩ cent. respectively. C., C. and I. C. was unlucky in its course during the week, for after advancing 4¾ ₩ cent., it reacted in the later dealings and lost nearly the whole of the improvement. Within the past two months this stock has lost five-eighths of its market value, having fallen to an average price of about 12 ₩ cent. from 32 ₩ cent., the later declinations being influenced by rumors of default in the October interest, by reports that the Pennsylvania Company will foreclose on the second mortgage; also that there have been very heavy decreases in the earnings lately. The upward movement in Erie was stimulated by semi-official reports that the company has succeeded in negotiating a large amount of its consolidated mortgage bonds in London; and as this loan is offered by the London Banking Association, under whose direction the English accountants have investigated the company's condition for the British stockholders, it is not unreasonably assumed that the report on that investigation will be a favorable one. The 4 ₩ cent. dividend in Rock Island has also had a most favorable effect in advancing the price of its shares, and all the Western stocks, notably North-western and St. Paul, have displayed a strength that was not generally expected of them. The monetary situation is without essential change, the market being still abundantly supplied, and the rates on call loans are still 2, 2½@3 ₩ cent., closing at 2½ ₩ cent. Prime business discounts have been done at 5@7 ₩ cent., with quite an active demand for good Merchant paper. The Gold market was without interesting feature until near the close of the week, when there was an advance in the premium of ⅜ ₩ cent. from 109⅜, the opening and lowest price. The rate closed at 109¾. In Government Bonds there was a comparatively dull market, with no special feature of interest in any of the issues. Toward the close of the week the prices improved in sympathy with the advance in Gold, and the list generally closed firm. The Railway Mortgages were unusually active, especially in the Pacific issues, and the dealings for domestic as well as European hands were very large, at an advance of ½ to 1¼ ₩ cent. in price. The remainder of the list was strong, and the transactions were generally well distributed. State Bonds have been dull, with the transactions chiefly in Tennessees, at slightly lower prices.

Foreign Exchange was dull until near the close, when there was a firmer feeling displayed, and a nominal advance resulted. The rates for Sterling sixty-days' bills, at the close, were $4 83¾@$4 84, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand; asking rates, $4 84½@$4 87½.

The Bank Statement shows a generally favorable condition among the monetary institutions and merchants. The Loans are down $1,029,800, and the Specie average shows a reduction of $1,033,200, while there is a partial compensation for this loss in the increase, $895,600, in Green[illegible] The diminution of [illegible] Legal Tender, which together form the reserve, is therefore only $136,600. The actual reserve is $84,619,300; the 25 ₩ cent. legal reserve $59,115,200, and the surplus of reserve $25,504,100. The following statement shows the condition of the averages for the past three weeks:

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Loans	$280,867,800	$280,569,200	$279,539,400
Specie	19,863,100	19,959,100	18,916,900
Legal tenders	65,325,900	64,804,600	65,700,400
Deposits	237,862,500	236,340,800	236,460,800
Circulation	25,605,700	25,638,600	25,625,800

The following shows the relation of the total reserve to the total liabilities:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Differences.
Specie	$19,952,100	$18,918,900	Dec. $1,033,200
Legal tenders	64,804,300	65,700,400	Inc. 895,600
Total reserve	$84,756,900	$84,619,300	Dec. $136,600
Reserve required against deposits	59,210,200	59,115,200	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	25,546,700	25,504,100	Dec. 41,600

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of Gold, Government Bonds, and the leading speculative Stocks for the week. We are unable to make our customary comparison of the closing prices of last week with those of the corresponding week of last year for the reason that the Stock Exchange was closed during the week ending Sept. 25, 1873, in consequence of the panic which then prevailed:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
U. S. new 5s, c. '81	111½	112⅛	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, c., '62	112¼	112½	111⅞	112½
U. S. 5-20s, c., '67	116¾	117¼	116¾	117
American Gold	109⅝	109⅞	109½	109¾
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 83½	$4 84	$4 83½	$4 84
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	100⅛	102	100⅜	101⅜
Chicago & R. I.	102	103¾	101⅜	103½
Pacific Mail	48	50¼	47¾	50¼
St. Paul common	33⅛	35¼	33⅛	34
St. Paul preferred	52¾	54	52	53
Western Union	*78¾	79⅞	77⅞	79½
Union Pacific	36⅝	37¾	35¾	37½
Lake Shore	76¾	79¼	76⅛	79⅛
Toledo & Wabash	32	33¾	31⅝	33¼
North-west common	37⅛	39⅞	36⅛	38¾
North-west pref.	54¼	57	53¾	56
Del. & Lack.	109½	110⅝	109¼	110⅝
N. J. Central	105¼	106	105⅛	106
Panama	113⅜	117	113	116
Erie	37	38⅜	35⅝	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝	27¾	24¼	27⅝
C. C. & I. C.	11¾	15	10¾	12¼
Harlem	125¾	131	125½	128¼

*Ex dividend.

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie,) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 21, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	July	$28,257,774
February	34,616,354	August	35,867,825
March	42,448,552	Sept. 5	6,771,208
April	40,560,095	Sept. 12	6,958,507
May	40,532,709	Sept. 19	6,669,952
June	32,446,690	Sept. 26	7,503,092
Total since Jan. 1			$312,852,673
For same period 1873			308,207,676
For same period 1872			334,678,074

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	July	29,959,116
February	23,096,973	August	30,654,788
March	24,965,891	Sept. 5	5,588,067
April	25,759,359	Sept. 12	5,907,998
May	35,661,012	Sept. 19	4,591,531
June	36,466,582	Sept. 26	4,354,724
Total since Jan. 1			$253,721,564
For the same period 1873			229,673,234
For the same period 1872			181,786,689

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	July	2,798,050
February	2,980,860	August	8,138,104
March	2,527,822	Sept. 5	472,244
April	2,467,005	Sept. 12	723,088
May	12,775,800	Sept. 19	400,184
June	6,913,775	Sept. 26	4,354,724
Total since Jan. 1			$47,212,146
For same period 1873			42,872,154
For same period 1872			58,382,126

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,813,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
August	13,827,038	August	4,927,700
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Sept. 19	2,440,000	Sept. 19	281,000
Sept. 26	2,515,700	Sept. 26	173,000
Since Jan. 1,'74	$90,575,152	Since Jan. 1,'74	$55,131,996
Same period,'73	98,326,049	Same period,'73	55,026,529
Same period,'72	117,176,443	Same period,'72	59,070,641

The coupons of consolidated bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway falling due Oct. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the National City Bank, New-York.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch make a further announcement to-day in reference to the funding of the bonds and other indebtedness of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to which the attention of persons interested is especially invited. Thus far the efforts of the gentlemen above named have been attended with signal success in this negotiation, and from present indications this scheme to restore the property and re-establish the credit of the company merits the co-operation of all who are interested as holders of its bonds and coupons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 26—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money and the account; United States 10-40 bonds, 104½. Erie, Preferred, 55¾; New-York Central, 98.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16 per cent., which is 3-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 35@35¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 66s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Sugar active and prices advanced. Molasses Sugar, 15@15¾ reals ₩ arroba. Muscovado Sugar, refined to common, 14½@15 reals; fair to good refining, 17@17½ reals; Grocery grades, 19@20 reals. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 158,000 bxs. and 5,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 194 bxs. and 26 hhds.; exported during the week, 10,000 bxs. and 752 hhds., including 9,300 bxs. and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon, $37@$38 ₩ cwt. Hams—American, salted, $30@$32 ₩ quintal; American, sugar-cured, $36@$38 50. Lard, in kegs, $39@$40 ₩ quintal; in tins, $47@$48. Potatoes, $10 ₩ bbl. Wax—White, $24@$30 ₩ arroba. Coal-oil, 6 reals ₩ gallon. Freights nominal. Spanish Gold, 186@187; American, 189@190. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 70@72 premium; short sight, 73@75 premium; 60 days' gold, 84@85 premium; short sight, 87@88 premium; on London, 112@115 premium; on Paris, 90 premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 927 bales; gross, 1,165 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,109 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 27,703 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,338 bales; gross, 2,389 bales; exports, coastwise, 694 bales; sales, 1,129 bales; stock, 15,028 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,052 bales; exports, coastwise, 294 bales; sales, 2,0 0 bales; stock, 7,990 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,265 bales; gross, 1,377 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 16,043 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26.—Cotton steady, fair demand; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,192 bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,200 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Skins, bales	17
Cotton, bales	4,800	Spirits Turp., bbls.	40
Copper, bbls.	68	Resin, bbls.	665
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	300	Pork, pkgs.	12
Eggs, bbls.	1,162	Cut-meats, pkgs.	150
Flour, bbls.	12,876	Lard, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	158,673	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	137,972	Butter, pkgs.	3,194
Oats, bushels	43,610	Cheese, pkgs.	8,475
Malt, bushels	750	Tallow, pkgs.	100
Barley, bushels	9,900	Rice, pkgs.	67
Grass-seed, bags	196	Starch, bxs.	4,000
Beans, bbls.	491	Tea, half-chests	3,135
Corn-meal, bbls.	950	Tobacco, hhds.	360
Hops, bales	322	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	896
Hides, bales	15	Whisky, bbls.	305
Leather, sides	9,584	Wool, bales	318

COCOA—Has been selling very slowly since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Quoted very firm, with an active call for Rio; sales, 5,000 bags Rio by the Brazilian, 136 bags do. by the Merrimack, and 3,000 bags by the Francis Jane, within the previous range. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, only 9,636 bags.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, at unchanged quotations. Sales, 436 bales, including 397 bales to spinners, and 139 bales to speculators. And, for forward delivery, a moderate business was reported, at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb. on September contracts, but at rather easier figures for later options. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were last evening and 4,800 bales to-day,) and 2,600 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 16 7-32c.; October, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; November, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; December, 15 5-32c.; January, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; February, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; March, 15 29-32c.; April, 16¼c.; May, 16 9-16c. ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,800 bales, including 2,987 bales from Charleston, 1,473 bales from Savannah, 131 bales from Baltimore, and 209 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 8,194 bales....The week's exports hence have been, 3,936 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 15,156 bales, (including 12,827 bales to Great Britain and 2,329 bales to the Continent,) against 22,648 bales same time the preceding year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 9-16	15 9-16
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately active at firm prices; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

CORDAGE—There has been a restricted business reported in most kinds, with Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted nominally steady at 16c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine-thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 15c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 13½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12-thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been comparatively quiet, with values quoted irregular. Essential Oils dull, within the former range.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in quite limited supply and fair demand, held firmly, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold, ₩ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted quite irregular as to values.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for supplies of most kinds, within the former range as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, the demand having been limited, and mostly for job lots of stock for home trade purposes, within the previous range. The export call has been light. The sales since our last have been 11,850 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 40@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 40; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. Sales, 850 bbls., within the former range....Rye Flour firm; sales, 425 bbls., part to arrive....Corn-meal unchanged. Sales equal to 1,000 bbls., including Golden Ear, (375 bbls.) at $4 75, and Brandywine at $5 25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The dealings in Spring Wheat have been less extensive, the lighter offerings and the firmer views of holders checking business. The demand has been in good part speculative. The export inquiry has been moderate. The business has been mostly in new No. 2 Spring, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on prime samples. Winter Wheat has been inactive, but held rather more confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 27 for No. 1 Spring, poor to very choice; $1 11½@$1 12½ for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing firm at $1 12½ for prime, at which price a few loads, afloat, were purchased, on speculative account, to go to store; $1 09½@$1 11 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly car stock; $1 08½@$1 10¼ for ordinary to prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 10¼ for prime afloat; $1 10 for new crop No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 05@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 16@$1 20 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 22@$1 26 for new Amber Western; $1 10@$1 22 for new Red Western; $1 25@$1 40 for new White Western; and $1 32½ for new White (four cars) and new Amber (one car) Michigan, taken together for milling....Corn has been quite active, opening a shade lower, but closing with more firmness. The export and home trade demand has been good. There has likewise been considerable inquiry on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 289,000 bushels at 95½c.@96c. for sailing-vessel Mixed Western afloat, mainly at 95½c. for good average samples; 96c.@96½c. for choice do., in store, (20,000 bushels;) 95c. for unsound do., in store; 93c.@98c. for Yellow Western; and $1, in part, for White Western....Rye quiet and unchanged....Barley dull, with $1 35 reported as the best bid for choice Canada West, to arrive; a sale of 9,000 bushels choice Lake Shore was reported at $1 33 ₩ bushel....Barley-malt in fair request, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels State, Lake Shore, and Canada within the range of $1 37½@$1 65 ₩ bushel....Oats have been actively sought after, mostly for trade purposes, but partly on speculative account, at an advance of ½c.@1c. a bushel on prime stock, the offerings of which have been lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 61c.@63½c. for new mixed Western, mainly at 63c.@63¾c. for Chicago, and closing at 63½c. for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 62c. for new black Western; 60c.@62c. for new black and mixed State, car lots, and 62c.@66c. for new white Western, poor to choice. And for October delivery, 35,000 bushels prime new mixed Chicago at 63c. ₩ bushel....Feed rather quiet at $21@$32 ₩ ton. The week's exports hence for European ports include 17,487 bbls. Flour, 838,031 bushels Wheat, and 116,349 bushels Corn.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair request, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 55c.@65c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@70c. Straw has been very quiet within our range, with Oats quoted at from 40c.@50c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HARDWARE—Has been generally in moderate request, with values quoted about steady on most kinds of stock.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at about previous prices. The week's receipts have been only 9,661 Hides and 155 bales do.; sales, 67,410 Hides and 443 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen: 11,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ to 22½ lbs., at 26¼c.@26½c., gold, two to four months, usual selection; 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, largely culls, 22½ lbs., at 25c., gold, four months, usual selection; 890 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,115 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 2,277 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 23½ lbs., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 765 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 645 Dry Rio Grande Cow, Seconds, Boston, 20 lbs., at 22½c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 6,410 Dry California, 21 lbs., at 24c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 3,140 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 25c., gold, usual selection; 13,745 Dry Central American, 20 to 22 lbs., at 22c.@23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,875 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs.; 2,375 Dry Mexican, 21 to 24 lbs.; 2,655 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lbs.; 3,510 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 18 to 23 lbs.; 700 Wet-Salted Para, 40 lbs.; 3,485 Wet-Salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 50 to 65 lbs.; 3,260 City Slaughter, 70 lbs.; 1,675 Slaughter Kips, 20 to 23 lbs.; 20 bales Calcutta Cow, 15 lbs., on private terms; 423 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., part at 12¼c., gold. The stock in first hands to-day was 240,000 Hides, and 1,610 bales do., (against 161,400 Hides and 704 bales do. same time last year,) and included: 72,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 81,500 Dry Montevideo, 36,600 Dry Rio Grande, 11,100 Dry Central American, 2,500 Dry Bogota, 7,800 Dry Mexican, 700 Dry Truxillo, 1,200 Dry and Salted West India, 1,100 Dry and Salted Madagascar, 20,000 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 3,500 Wet-Salted Texas, Western and Southern, 1,100 Wet-Salted Rio Grande Cow, 582 bales Calcutta Cow, 1,028 bales Calcutta Buffalo. And, to-day, sales were reported of 1,000 Dry Galveston, 1,200 Wet-Salted Texas, 479 Central American, 250 Montevideo, and 450 Mexican Kips on private terms.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; prices unchanged.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6@$6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₩ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, firm, but quiet; 470 bbls. good strained sold at $2 45; and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4 50 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar dull; a small lot of Washington reported sold at $2 37½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine, fairly active and firm; sales, 520 bbls. merchantable at 36½c.@37c., closing at 37c. ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate demand, with Western quoted at $46@$46 50, currency; City at $44 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 2,260 pkgs.; exports, 16,760 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Held higher, but without notable activity....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,000 bbls. sold at 5¼c., quoted at the close at 5¼c....Of Refined, 2,500 bbls. deliverable to Oct. 5, sold at 12⅜c., with first half of October quoted at this price, and last half of do. 12½c. bid....At Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls., September option, sold at 12 1-16c., quoted at the close at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c....Refined, in cases, 17¼c....City Naphtha, 11c....Residuum, in shipping order, at 6c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull for early delivery, and quoted nominal at about $21 75 for new Western Mess; for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls. October option sold at $22 50, with $22 55 subsequently reported bid, and 750 bbls., buyer, October, at $22 75 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs lower on a moderate inquiry; Corn-fed quoted at 8¼c.@9½c., and Grass-fed at 8c.@8½c....Cut-meats in fairly active demand, with sales reported of 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; 1,000 Pickled Bellies, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; 1,500 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.; 3,000 fresh Hams at 11½c.@11¾c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams at 13c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; 500 fresh Bellies at 11½c.@11¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 12¼c.@12½c....Bacon dull and weak; 40 boxes City Long Clear sold at 13⅝c., with October option quoted at 13c. Long and Short Clear, December and January, quoted at 10½c....Lard quiet [illegible] about former figures; sales have been reported of [illegible] lots of Western Steam within [illegible] Refined quoted at 14⅛c.@15c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 750 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅝c., with October options quoted at 14¼c., and seller the remainder of the year at 12½c.@12 11-16c. ₩ lb....Beef steady, but without activity....Butter a trifle weaker in price, on a moderate trade. At the call to-day, 100 firkins Western, firsts, sold at 27c.; 260 pkgs. Western, Welsh pkgs., seconds, at 26c....Cheese in demand, and the better grades quoted firm....Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 33 pkgs. Pork, 617 pkgs. Beef, 1,509 bxs. Bacon, 2,550 tcs. Lard, 41,505 bxs. Cheese, and no Butter.

RICE—Has been comparatively dull since our last, with Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 65@$2 87½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds have been comparatively quiet, with Clover quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. for old and 11c.@11½c. for new; rough Flax at $2 05; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₩ bushel. Calcutta Linseed inactive, yet quoted at $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ₩ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive at former figures; receipts, 10 bales; sales, 10,000 lbs. San Juan and 5,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello on private terms. A fair inquiry prevails for Goat at steady rates; receipts, 322 bales; sales, 35 bales Curacoa, 20 bales Mexican, 15 bales Payta, and 14 bales Maracaibo on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Central America, 55c.@67½c.; Para, 65c.@67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 35c.@37½c., currency, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw held at 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining, checking business. Sales, 200 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c.; 115 hhds. Grocery do. at 9c.; and 47 hhds. Cuba at from 7c. for very Inferior to 9c. for Grocery. Refined strong and in good demand.

TALLOW—Family active at full prices. Sales equal to 154,000 lbs. good Common to strictly Prime at 8⅛c.@8¾c. The week's exports have been 629 hhds....Stearine dull, with Prime City quoted at 16c. and Western at 15¾c. A small lot of choice Western, in tcs., sold at 16⅛c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Rather cheaper and very moderate trade. Sales reported at 150 bbls. at $1 07½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively quiet, but quoted firm to-day. Grain-room has been scarce for early shipments, especially by the steamship lines for British ports. Cotton and Provisions have been moving less freely. The chartering business has also been on a restricted scale, with rates, however, quoted steady. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade has been less abundant....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₩ lb., and by steam, 380 bales do., in lots, at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 18,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₩ bushel; 1,400 bxs. Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton; 50 bbls. Apples, 150 bales Hops, and 5,000 Staves on private terms. Also, a ship, with Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 7-16d. ₩ lb. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 2,000 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₩ lb.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₩ bushel; 1,150 pkgs. Provisions, mostly Lard, and 50 tons Oil-cake, at 30s.; and 155 tons Hides at 27s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 235 pkgs. Provisions at 25s., and 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; also, a British bark, 527 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, a British brig, 149 tons, with Oil-cake and Resin, from Baltimore, at 20s., and 2s. 6d....For Waterford, an Austrian bark, 537 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 4s. 5d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, a bark, hence, with about 4,100 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d., and a Russian bark, 552 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. ₩ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, an Italian bark, 625 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Antwerp, a German bark, 396 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s., with option of Dantzic at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For a Continental port direct, a bark, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (rumored,) at 4s. 10½d. ₩ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 1,050 bbls. Resin, 200 bales Hops, 1,000 pkgs. Tobacco, and 800 pkgs. Merchandise, on private terms....For a Danish port direct, a Danish brig, 261 tons, with about 900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported as on owner's account....For Yarmouth, N. S., a schooner, with Lumber, from Boboy, reported at $12, gold....For Barbados, a schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 45c....For Trinidad, P. S., a brig and schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $9, Gold....For Curacoa, a bark, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9....For Jacmel, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $9, and back from Aux Cayes, with Logwood, for New-York, at $4 75....For Havana, an American brig, hence, with Brick, reported at $10, currency....For Laguayra, a brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at 55c. ₩ bbl....For Jamaica, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $3 50, gold, ₩ ton....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $4 75, and back from Pascagoula, with Lumber, for New-York, at $10....For the Windward, a British brig, with general cargo, from Baltimore, at 60c. ₩ bbl....For Pernambuco, a German brig, 200 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 499 tons, with general cargo, mainly Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $20....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $7 50....For Baltimore, a brig, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 9c....For New-York, a bark, with Sugar, from Pernambuco, reported at 22s. 6d.; two schooners, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10; another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $8; another, with do., from do., reported at $7 50, and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, 97c.@98c.; No. 2 do., 96¾c., cash or September; 93¾c. October; No. 3 Spring, 88c.@88¼c.; Rejected, 82c. Corn in fair demand, and lower, at 81¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 80⅜c. September; 79⅛c. October; 72½c. all the year; High Mixed, 81½c.@82c.; Rejected, 79½c. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 49¼c. cash; 48¾c. October; Rejected, 45c.@45¼c.; White, 49½c.@52c. Rye dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, 89c.@90¼c. Barley firm, and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 05, cash; $1 02, September; 98c., October; No. 3 do., 84c.@86c. Pork steady for cash; easier for futures; $22 25, spot; $17 90, seller all the year. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 03. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2¼c. Wheat to do., 3c. On the Open Board, in the afternoon, Wheat and Corn ¼c. higher than above quotations. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 203,000 bushels Corn, 97,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 29,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 38c.@40c.; Western, prime, 32c.@33c.; do., fair to good, 28c.@30c.; common, 22c. Cheese active; mild grades medium, dull; New-York State, fancy, 14¼c.@14¾c.; do., prime, 13¾c.@14c.; Western, do., 12½c.@13¼c.; half skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 25c.@26c.; Western Express, 23c.@24c.; freight lots, 22c.@23c. Clover-seed, new, in limited demand, $11 50. Timothy freely offered at $2 60@$2 75, in large lots. Flax-seed in fair demand, at $1 95. Flour in moderate demand; [illegible] North-west Extra Family, $5 25@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; high grades, $6@$8 75. Wheat, Red, $1 15@$1 22; Amber, $1 23@$1 25. Rye held at $1 05. Corn unsettled; Yellow, $1 04@$1 05; Western Mixed, $1 05. Oats less active; White, 64c.@66c.; Mixed, 61c.@62c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 12c., spot and during the month; Crude, 8¼c.@8½c., in bbls. Whisky strong, at $1 07.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Flour—Demand good, at full prices for low grades. Wheat dull and lower at $1 03@$1 04 for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 14½@$1 15 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn—Buyers off; small sales; No. 2 Mixed, 80c., on the track. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 52c.@53c., cash; 52c. September; 50⅛c.@50½c. October. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower, at 91c. on the track. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork lower, for spot, at $24; seller January, $18. Bacon steady; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet at 14c. for Summer. Hogs lower, at $3 75@$4 50 for Stockers; $4 75@$5 25 for Butchers; $5 75@$6 50 for Bacon. Cattle dull and lower; through Texans, $1 12½@$3; good to choice corn-fed Steers, $3@$4. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,650 bbls.; Wheat, 89,414 bushels; Corn, 41,254 bushels; Oats, 32,900 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 91,755 bushels; Corn, 178,540 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 37,435 bushels; Corn, 25,778 bushels; Oats, 32,220 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 8¾c.; Corn, 8⅜c.; Oats, 5c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. [illegible] Western Spring at $6@$6 50; Baker's, $6 75@$7; Amber Winter, $6@$7; White Winter, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat, neglected, nominal; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 03; Red and Amber Winter, $1 14@$1 19; White Winter, $1 20@$1 30. Corn dull; sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 89½c.@90c. Oats neglected; held in store at 59c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 70; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Sept. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 12½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; Extra do., $1 19; Amber Michigan, $1 07; October, $1 07½; November, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 05½; October, $1 06; No. 3 Red, $1 01; Rejected, 86c.; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 10. Corn quiet, at 83½c. for High Mixed; 83⅛c. September; low Mixed, 82½c.; White, 87c.; Damaged, 76c. Oats dull and lower, at 52½c. for No. 1; 52c. October; 51c. for No. 2; 51⅛c. for Michigan; 53c. for White. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—57,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales of 27,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; car lots ditto, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 31. Corn steady; sales 1,600 bushels at 95c. Barley quiet; Prime Canada [illegible] Corn-meal—$39 for bolted; $38 for unbolted, ₩ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32, ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 97,500 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Barley, 51,400 bushels, 973,000 ft. Lumber. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 19,500 bushels; 450,000 ft. of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 20@$5 35 for Family. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 05@$1 08 for Red, $1 10@$1 15 for White. Corn steady at 85c.@87c. Oats steady at 54c.@57c. Rye steady at $1@$1 01. Barley steady and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged at 13⅞c.@14c. for Summer. Bulk Meats quiet at 9¼c. for Shoulders, 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 15c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and steady at 10¼c.@10½c. for Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at $1 03.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 01 for No. 1; 95c. for No. 2; October, 92¾c.; November, 92c. Oats firmer at 49½c.@50c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and unchanged, 80c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady; nominally 90c. Barley excited; unsettled; No. 2 Spring, [illegible] September opened at $1 15; closed at $1 15½; October, $1 02@$1 04. No. 3 Spring, 85c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅛c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer at 83c.@87c. Oats firmer at [illegible] Rye sold at 95c. Pork nominal. Bacon easier; [illegible] sales at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15½c. for Clear Sides. [illegible] for Sugar Cured; 13c. for Plain. Bulk Meats [illegible] Lard sold at 16½c. [illegible] Whisky sold at $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Flour steady and [illegible] Wheat [illegible]

[illegible] Butter—Western quiet, but firm; Choice [illegible] 50c. Coffee [illegible] 17c.@20c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 03.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Wheat more active. Two cars of Amber Winter and White Western, part here and part to arrive, at $1 33 and $1 37, respectively. Rye [illegible] Corn quiet, but steady [illegible] Mixed State, [illegible] extreme figures [illegible] from 60c.@65c. [illegible] brisk [illegible] 10,000 bushels Barley [illegible] private terms [illegible] steady.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cattle steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,500. Hogs firm and fairly active at full prices; [illegible] @$6 25 [illegible] receipts, 7,000; shipments, 7,500; [illegible] for poor to choice; receipts, 400.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—Wheat dull and lower at $1 10 for No. 1 Red; $1 06 for No. 2 [illegible] lower at 84c. for High Mixed [illegible] Oats [illegible] unchanged at 54c. for No. 1 State; 52c. for No. 2 [illegible] Petroleum unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides 16¼c. [illegible] articles unchanged. [illegible] Gold, 109⅝. Exchange—New-York sight [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 40 for Hard, $2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Quite a number of large manufacturers have been in the market for domestic fleeces, besides buyers from New-York and Philadelphia, and the sales have been larger than last week. Both buyers and sellers appear to be quite indifferent about operating. A very slight difference in price has interfered with some large transactions. The business of the week has rather exceeded expectation, and manufacturers have quietly taken about 150,000 lbs. of domestic at prices indicating no change from the previous quotations. [illegible] much larger [illegible] slight concessions [illegible] for medium fleeces. Pulled Wools are in steady demand, with a small stock of all grades. [illegible] difficult to [illegible] bare of this description. [illegible] York X on the market, held at 57c. [illegible] usually high figure [illegible] continues to meet with a fair demand, and prices are sustained. [illegible] sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces; No. 1 XXX at 59c.@61c.; [illegible] Michigan Fleeces at 50c.@51c.; Western and other Fleeces at 45c.@52c.; unwashed and merchantable Fleeces [illegible] 61c.; unwashed Combing and Delaine 42c.@45c.; Tub-washed, [illegible] Super and X Pulled, 40c.@55c.; Spring California, 20c.@42c.; Shearing, 30c.@35c.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos.
29—Rapp vs. Williams.
34—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Birdsall, &c.
35—Same vs. Same.
36—Same vs. Same.
37—Same vs. Same.
38—Same vs. Same.
39—Same vs. Same.
51—Brigham, &c., vs. K. & S. R. Co.
53—Reynolds vs. Dowling, &c.
55—Heraghty vs. Sanders, &c.
57—Bryan vs. Comstock, &c.
69—Hertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.
70—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Barr.
74—Continental Bank Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
82—Bents vs. Thurber, &c.
85—Goodheart, Jr., vs. Goodheart.
87—Matter of [illegible]
88—Union Trust Co. vs. The Sodus Point & Southern R. R. Co.
101—Dora vs. Smith, &c.
102—Strupl vs. Strupl.
105—Sommerich vs. Pollard, &c.
115—Fellows vs. Rooney, &c.
130—Strebel vs. Corbett.
140—Matter of Shaffer.
152—Matter of Meade.
153—Riley vs. [illegible], &c.
160—Newell, &c., vs. Ring.
167—[illegible] vs. Schwartz, &c.
174—Shaw, &c., vs. Juillard.
177—Carton vs. Lichtenfeld.
181—Chapman vs. Garrett.
182—Brown vs. Moller.
187—Ryan vs. Herring.
190—Gage vs. McKillop.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
256—Randall vs. Felton.
713—Lindsay vs. Prior.
41—Irving vs. Cooper.
72—Lyder et al. vs. U. S. Rifle and Cartridge Company.
95—Shechan vs. Lee.
264—Wesson vs. Hartog.
266—Sebastian et al. vs. Coulter.
148—Keechler vs. Kavanagh et al.
108—Zweig vs. Cohn.
273—Thurber vs. Stewart.
[illegible]
384—Ayres vs. May.
226—Brown vs. [illegible]
180—Gleason vs. Schlesinger et al.
414—Albrecht vs. Lazarus [illegible]
[illegible] Builders' Iron & Excelsior Manufacturing Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
120—Werder vs. Duncan.
82—Neider vs. [illegible]
335—Hyde vs. Pollard.
240—Heimke vs. [illegible]
185—Children's Aid Society vs. Halloway.
3—Van Voorhis vs. De Courcey.
1082—Havelock vs. [illegible]
[illegible]
955—Fitch et al. vs. [illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. Josiah Sutherland, C. J.

Owen O'Riley, arson.
John Keating and Charles O'Neil, burglary.
John Britt, rape.
William Madegan, grand larceny.
Dennis Gillespie and John Wallace, grand larceny.
John Shay, larceny from the person.
Charles Glover, larceny.
Elmira Waters, disorderly house.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The day calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Monday, Sept. 28, is as follows: Nos. 166, 232, 248, 253, 260, 262, [illegible] 244. Adjourned until Monday at 10:30 A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Forman vs. Dayton; Martine vs. Lowenstein; memorandums.

A STORY OF TWO BOYS.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

There is a man living on Fifth street who is a good man, endeavoring to train up his children in the way they should go, and as his flock is numerous, and two of them are boys, he has quite a sinecure in his training business. Only a day or two ago the elder of these male olive branches, who has lived about fourteen wicked years, enticed his younger brother, who has had only ten years' experience in boyish trickery, to go out on the river in a boat, a species of pastime which their father had many a time forbidden. But the boys went this time, trusting to luck to conceal their depravity from the knowledge of their pa, and in due time they returned, and walked around the house, the two most innocent-looking boys in Burlington. They separated for a few moments, and at the expiration of that time the elder was suddenly confronted by the father, who requested a private interview in the usual place, and the pair adjourned to the woodshed, where, after a brief but highly spirited performance, in which the boy appeared most successfully as "heavy villain," and his father took his favorite rôle of "first old man," the boy, considerably mystified, sought his brother.

"John," he said, "who do you suppose told dad? Have you been licked?"

John's face will not look more peaceful and resigned when it is in his coffin than it did as he replied: "No, have you?"

"Have I? Come down to the cow-shed and look at my back."

John declined, but said: "Well, Bill, I'll tell you how father found us out. I am tired of acting in this way, and I ain't going to run away and come back home and lie about it any more. I'm going to do better after this, and when I saw father I couldn't help it, and went right up to him and confessed."

Bill was touched at this manly action on the part of his younger brother. It found a tender place in the bad boy's heart, and he was visibly affected by it. But he asked: "How did it happen the old man didn't lick you?"

"Well," said the penitent young reformer, "you see I didn't confess on myself. I only confessed on you. That was the way of it."

A strange, cold light glittered in Bill's eye. "Well, that's all right," he said, "but come down behind the cow shed and look at my back."

And when they got there—

THE LETTERS IN THE ROSS CASE.

Having "direct and positive information" on the subject, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* repeats the story of the abduction of Charlie Ross in Philadelphia, and defends Mr. Ross from the general and unjust charges which have been made against him in some quarters. The following reference to the letters in the case is interesting, as explaining the reluctance to publish them: "All the letters have been characterized by [illegible] ignorance—bad writing, mis-spelling, and bad grammar—but not all equally so, and [illegible] it is possible that these things are only a disguise as the goggles. Some of the letters are long—in one case six foolscap pages, covered with writing. In these epistles little reference is made to the captive boy; [illegible] nothing said of [illegible] whereabouts; only vague [illegible] such as 'The boy is safe, [illegible] you won't lay hands on him [illegible] part they contain [illegible] obscene, and insulting language. [illegible] The indecency [illegible] gratuitous, unless they bear the [illegible] torture the bereaved parents, [illegible] their child is in such evil [illegible] gained much abuse from [illegible] to give these letters [illegible] considerations of taste and [illegible] should be no good purpose [illegible] public property. Another [illegible] the kidnappers [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

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No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.

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Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

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Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

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ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
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MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
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English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $150 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

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S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING [illegible] New-Brunswick, N. J. The [illegible] year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

[illegible] DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29 when teachers will class them.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st. [illegible]

[illegible] FOR YOUNG BOYS, [illegible] LEXINGTON [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL, graduate of the Imperial Military College at Berlin, will be resident Professor of German Language.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

A PROFESSOR OF A HIGH INSTITUTION, tenor solo in a first-class church, (City,) will give tuition in vocal music, drawing, mathematics, French, or the classics in exchange for board. By kind permission, refers to Rev. J. M. Farley, No. 218 Madison av. Address B. B. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires to establish a school, in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) Highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st., City.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING desires a position to teach English branches, French, and music in a family, or junior department of a school; in or near the City preferred. Address E. F. M., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No. 243 5th av.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING who speaks French and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, [illegible] Address E. F. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The response of the Bondholders and Creditors to our circulars of Aug. 1 and Sept. 10 has been large and enthusiastic, coupons on over two million bonds having been funded the past week. The effect is already seen in the enhanced price of the bonds. All who have not funded their coupons should do so at once.

Bondholders can leave their coupons with us, and we will attend to the details of funding them without charge.

Creditors who have not yet accepted the Company's propositions should no longer delay. An earnest, cordial effort now will go far to save every one from loss.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau St.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of GEORGE MERRITT, deceased,
the following Stocks and Bonds:
$10,000 Central Pacific Railroad (State aid) 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1883.
$5,000 Houston and Texas Central Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.
$25,000 Northern Missouri Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Equipment Bonds.
$4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
11 Bonds Mobile and Ohio Railroad, £225 each.
$8,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
240 Shares Spring Mountain Coal Company, $50 each, leased to Lehigh Valley Railroad.
75 Shares Wells-Fargo Express Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
50 Shares Guardian Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
80 Shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
400 Shares Westchester Fire Insurance Co., $10 each.
100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
200 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, $100 each.
200 Shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, $100 each.
455 Shares Illinois Central Railroad, $100 each.
300 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, $100 each.
400 Shares Philadelphia and Reading R. R., $50 each.
100 Shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
24 Shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each.
642 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, $50 each.
400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, guaranteed, $50 each.
100 Shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, $100 each.
325 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, }
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT, }

$2,384,000.
PROPOSALS FOR NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

Principal and Interest at seven per cent., payable in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, at option of bidder.

To redeem City Bonds due in 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,384,000, Consolidated Stocks of the City of New-York, interest payable semi-annually. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1896.

The stocks will be issued as Registered Stock, principal and interest payable in lawful currency of the United States, at seven per cent. per annum, or principal and interest payable in gold coin at six per cent. per annum, either as registered or coupon stock, at the option of the bidder, if a sufficient amount is bid for six per cent stock payable in gold to warrant its issue.

The proposals will state the amount of each kind of stock desired, and whether payable at seven per cent. in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, and the price per $100 thereof.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Sept. 19, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY. }
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 6'S, DUE IN 1885.
BROOKLYN CITY 7's, due in 1880.
BUFFALO CITY 7'S, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7's, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7'S, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7's, due in 1904.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Montclair Railroad Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Magic Ruffle Company, for the election of three Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 White st., New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. B. URNER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

WANTED.—$40,000 FOR TEN YEARS AT EIGHT per cent. interest on first-class improved property in Kentucky worth $150,000; wealthy bondsmen. Principals address LOAN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—SOME of the choicest [illegible] by [illegible], No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY

Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,
Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,
37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
$500,000 OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.
Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,
At the option of the Holders.
Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. inter.
Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA }
CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO. }
Sept. 26, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 17, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of Oct. 29, 1874.

By order of the Executive Committee.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Saturday...Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31
California, Saturday, Oct. 17	Elysia, Saturday......Nov. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Oct. 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Oct. 28

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin.......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.	The Queen..Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Egypt.......Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	England......Oct. 17, 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........................Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday	Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ	Saturday	Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday	Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN	Sept. 26
PEMBROKE	

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Oct. 6.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 26.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 29.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 1.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES	Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA	Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL	Oct. 8
ATLAS	Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau.)	Thursday, Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA	Thursday, Oct. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor-cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 22d...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d......4:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 24th....6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 24th....2.30 P. M.	Friday, 25th.......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th.......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th...10:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 30th...7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning following day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga, after Oct. 2, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:30, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting with all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st. East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 10th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same [illegible]